

THINK ZEEBRUGGE IS NOW FINISHED AS A NAVAL BASE

German Destroyers Caught
Unawares, Outmaneu-
vered And Routed

FULL LOSS 30 TO 40

Teutons Fought Bravely;
Rapidly And Accurately
Of Fire Too Much

COMMANDER SLAIN

Capt. Schultz And Officers
Swept From Bridge
By One Shell

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 25.—Details of the fight in the North Sea are still confined to Dutch sources. They agree that the German fleet was surrounded and dazzled by the searchlights of the British ships. The Germans fought bravely but the rapidity and accuracy of the British fire were irresistible.

It is not known whether the Germans were proceeding to Wilhelmshaven or were intending to raid the English Channel, but, undoubtedly, they were caught unawares by the British, who were in the right place at the right time and who outmaneuvered and routed the enemy in waters the Germans claim to control.

It is estimated that the Germans have now lost thirty to forty torpedo-boats in such actions.

Experts express the opinion that the hammering will prove salutary and will prevent the use of Zeebrugge for some time.

The British Admiralty reiterates that the only casualty suffered by the British in this fight was a destroyer torpedoed and sunk, as cable. (By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: The torpedo-boat V.69 received a direct hit on the bridge. Captain Max Schultz who has been in command of the flotilla since the beginning of the war, was killed with two other officers and a few others and the steering-gear was damaged, causing the vessel to collide with another ship.

The V. 69, seriously damaged, ran into Ymuiden, without being molested. The ship previously rammed by the V. 69 continued to participate in the fight, ramming and seriously damaging a British destroyer, which a German aeroplane subsequently reported to be sinking. The German vessel escaped and, at reduced speed, reached the German point d'appui. A third ship encountered numerous enemy destroyers and, attacking immediately, sank a large destroyer, with a torpedo fired at close range. She reached port in safety.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Jan. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 6
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague Feb. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 13
Per R.M.S. Em. of Asia Feb. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 18

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru.
The French mail of Dec. 24 was due at Saigon on January 22, and here on February 3. Left Singapore on January 19, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

Empire Council's Immediate Purpose Is to Win the War, Is Mr. Lloyd George's View

Couldn't Deny Dominions a Voice After Colossal Sacrifices; Doesn't Hesitate to Break Precedents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 25.—Mr. Lloyd George, in an important interview with the London correspondent of the Australian United Cable Service, on the subject of the forthcoming Imperial War Council, said: "I do not wish to interfere in any way with the affairs of a great self-governing Dominion, but we took the step of urgently inviting the Premiers of the Dominions to London, despite the fact that it might cause much inconvenience locally, because we desired their advice and assistance in coming to decisions about the conduct of the war and the negotiation of peace."

"Australia knows that I am no Jingo. My record contains no four-leaf clovers into flamboyant imperialism. Yet I regard this Council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the empire. 'The war has changed us. Heaven knows, it has taught us more than we yet understand! It has opened a new age for us and we want to go into that age together with our fellow over-seas, just as we have gone through the darkness together and shed our blood and treasure together.'"

First Duty to Win War
It was obvious, however, that, in the mind of Mr. Lloyd George, the first duty of the War Council would be to consider the immediate task of winning the war.

"The Empire War Council," said the Premier, "will deal with all general questions affecting the war. The Prime Ministers of the Dominions, or their representatives, will be temporary members of the War Cabinet and we propose to arrange that all matters of first-rate importance should be considered at a series of special meetings. Nothing affecting the Dominions, the conduct of the war, or the negotiations for peace will be excluded from its purview."

"There will, of course, be domestic questions which each part of the Empire must settle for itself; questions such as recruiting in the United Kingdom, or home legislation. Such domestic matters will be our only reservation, but we propose that everything else should be, so to speak, on the table."

Disposal of Colonies
"Will the discussions include such matters as the fate of the German colonies?"

Mr. Lloyd George replied: "That is one obvious question, but there are many questions of equal

moment, all difficult problems, connected with the making of peace, as was stated in the Government's invitation, to be thrashed out. The war policy of the Empire will be clearly defined and of great importance is, what I may call, the preparation for peace. That will involve not only de-mobilisation, but such after-the-war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the Empire, the settlement of soldiers on the land, commerce and industry."

"You have not hesitated to depart from precedent?"

The Premier replied: "We certainly have not, but, in these days, we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents. The Empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war and we should be failing in our duty if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders get together from time to time."

Must Give Dominions Voice

"You do not suppose that we think that the over-seas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of their best manhood and not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be put? That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition."

"That is why one of the first acts of the new Government was to ask the Premiers of the over-seas Dominions to come over, not to a formal Imperial Conference, but to sit in the Executive Cabinet of the Empire. That is why we arranged for a representative of India, which has rendered invaluable service to our common cause, to be present also."

"This implies that the conference should meet as soon as possible?"

"Certainly. The war is not won yet and we want to concert our efforts so that we may exert our maximum strength at the critical moment. Further, we are most anxious that, during the last and most trying phase of the war, the British Empire may present to the world an absolutely united front."

"Up to the present the British Government has shouldered the responsibility for the policy of the war practically alone. It now wishes to know that, in its measures for prosecuting the war to a finish and in its negotiations for peace, it will be carrying out a policy agreed upon by the representatives of the whole (Continued on Page 2)

Apology from Greece Is Handed to Allies

Ceremony of Saluting Flags Is Fixed for Today, in Presence of Leaders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 25.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Greek Government has handed to the Allies a note formally expressing regret for the events which occurred at Athens on December 1 and 2.

Athens, January 25.—The ceremonial of saluting the Allies' flags, in accordance with the demand made in the ultimatum, will take place on the 27th. The Allied Ministers, Admiral, Commander-in-Chief and representatives of the Allied navies will attend.

Attempt Made on Life Of Spanish Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, January 24.—An attempt has been made on the life of the Premier, Count Romanones, when he was travelling from Seville to Madrid. The express ran over two sleepers which had been planted between the rails but, fortunately, the train was not derailed.

1,714 Russians Taken Prisoners by Germans

Latter Make Progress on Both
Sides of Aa; Beaten In
Tirul Swamp

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 25.—(By wireless). A Russian official communiqué reports: After violent fighting we dislodged and threw back the enemy eastward of Tirul Swamp.

We took the offensive south-eastward of the River Aa. The Germans started a counter-offensive and threw us back one-third of a mile.

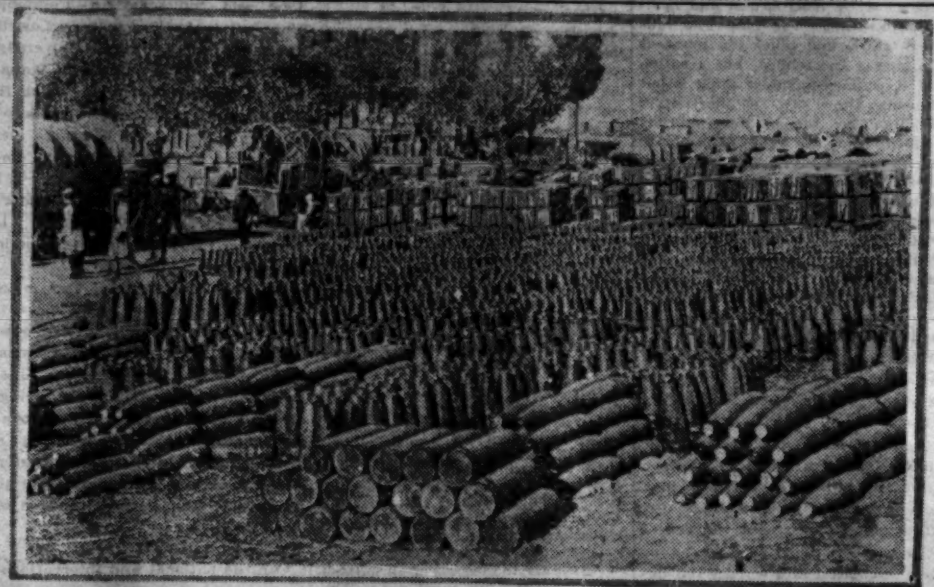
One of our submarines sank four schooners in the Bosphorus and drove three others ashore.

A German official communiqué reports: We attacked on a front of nine kilometers on both sides of the River Aa and captured 1,714 prisoners and thirteen machine-guns. We made progress on both banks of the River Aa.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 47.1 and the minimum 31.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 54.8 and 34.6.

Shows Servians Were Ready for Monastir Offensive



That the Servians were well prepared when the Franco-Servian offensive for the capture of Monastir was instituted recently is best proven by this photograph. It is one of many Servian shell depots, and perhaps explains the success of the advance.

Submarines Helping Moeve in Raids On The Atlantic Routes

Twenty-Nine Vessels Already
Sunk; Boat Crew Missing
From s.s. Tremeadow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 25.—Submarines are now reported to be operating in conjunction with the German commerce-raider Moeve in the Atlantic. Twenty-nine ships have been sunk.

Trawlers and Ships Sunk
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 25.—Three Fleet-wood trawlers have been sunk by gunfire by a German submarine. The crews have landed after spending several hours in their small boats, scantily clad, in very bitter weather.

The British steamer Tremeadow (2,653 tons), the Norwegian steamer Rejnunga (1,147 tons) and the Danish steamer Klampenborg (1,735 tons) have been sunk. A boat-load of the crew of the s.s. Tremeadow are missing.

SIGNAL SEA-GOING TUG AS THE DEUTSCHLAND

New London Thought Famous
Submarine Had Arrived
Again, But It Hadn't

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 25.—New London, Conn., was all excitement today, when it was reported that the submarine merchantman Deutschland had made another voyage across the Atlantic and was entering the harbor. However, it was all a mistake, a sea-going tug, sighted in the distance, having been signaled as the submarine.

Mexicans in a Panic When Troops Leave

People Pack Up Goods and Quit
Homes; Third of Pershing's
Men Withdrawn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 25.—The withdrawal of General Pershing's forces has caused something of a panic in Mexico. The moment the United States' soldiers left, the natives hurriedly packed up and fled from their homes. A third of the force has been recalled.

Ships with Defensive Armament Permitted To Use Canal Route

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 25.—Washington has decided to permit vessels armed solely for defensive purposes to pass through the Panama Canal.

Only World Federation Can Keep Peace, Says Dr. Downey

This to Be Effective Must Be Confined to Democratic
Units; Condemns Policy of Expansion

Dr. John F. Downey, dean emeritus of the University of Minnesota and Professor of Nanking University, strident the East China Educational Conference to its core, yesterday, with his address on "National and International Conditions to Secure Permanent Peace" in the course of which he pointed out the destructiveness and horror of war and the futility of wars and asked what things have prevented nations from uniting for permanent peace.

"Each has been a law unto itself and has declined to become a unit in a sovereign world. By gradual development from the time when each man looked out for himself and by force secured what he considered his rights, we have established internal peace within towns, cities, counties, provinces, states, and the forty-six nations of the world. Any differences within them are settled by a resort to law and not to force. It is but one more step for nations to be united into a federation of the world."

"States cease to be sovereign and become parts of a nation by recognizing duties as well as rights; but nations have considered themselves too high and too powerful to be under law. We have Christian ethics for individuals, but pagan, worse than pagan, ethics for nations. Let us hope that at least a majority of them have now reached a stage where they recognize duties as well as rights and that the peace of the world is more important than complete national sovereignty."

Menace of Armaments
"A second obstacle to uniting for permanent peace has been the prevalence of the idea that, since a nation is sovereign, it must either dominate or be dominated. Hence the nations have not only spent large proportions of their substance for armaments and the maintenance of large armies and navies, but have formed alliances, so that it has become, in some cases, group against group instead of nation against nation, involving the balance of power, and all that. Then each nation or group is in fear of other nations or groups, and, as in the case of the present terrible war, a small band is able to start a great conflagration."

"A third obstacle to uniting for permanent peace has been the lack of restraint under provocation from another nation. There are always some among national assemblies, among the officers of the army and navy, among

the press of the country, and among professional politicians, who flare up at any injury from another nation and begin to shout for war—and those who shout the loudest ordinarily keep farthest from the front if a war actually comes."

"It was this that precipitated our war of 1812 with Great Britain. President Madison tried his best to prevent it; but Clay and Calhoun and other fiery spirits in Congress forced the country into it. Before the news of our declaration of war reached England she had already, by repelling the Orders in Council, removed our chief grievance. But the fire-eaters must have war anyhow, and so war we had; but the fighting and the expense were all we got out of it. It was this that precipitated the war with Spain. President McKinley struggled hard against it. In the midst of the negotiations, when Spain was in a fair way to yield to our demands for colonial autonomy in Cuba, the Maine was sunk by an explosion, probably by some crank, and so many of our people were so unrestrained in their anger that war they must have, and the government cut short the negotiations and declined the proposal of the Spanish government that the cause of the destruction of the Maine be submitted to an international court of inquiry."

Popular War Clamor
"Last winter, seventeen American miners on their way to reopen a mine in a robber-infested part of Mexico were robbed and murdered by Mexican bandits, and later Villa and his small band of looters made a raid across the border. After both occurrences border-state Congressmen, jingo editors, whooping headlines, and many others, foaming with wrath, clamored for war with Mexico. Our volcanic critic of the administration, in a violent eruption, belched forth this dictum: 'We should have intervened years ago. We should act, and act through the regular army.' . . . The man to do the job is General Wood, the man who did the job in such fine shape in Cuba. It did not require much courage to say this, but it required a good deal of courage to stand against a war-mad constituency and say: There shall be no war."

"I have mentioned these instances to remind you how easy it is for even a non-military, peace-loving people to begin, under provocation, to clamor for war. How much easier, then, it is for a military and less self-restrained people to go war mad!"

The speaker continued: A fourth obstacle to uniting for permanent peace has been national greed. There might be found now and then a man so selfish, so overmastered by personal greed that, if there were no higher power to prevent, he would be ready to kill his neighbor, make servants of his family, and appropriate his property; but there is a higher power and he cannot do it. In the case of nations there is, to the present time, no higher power. And whole books have

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SENATORS SHELVE MOTION TO DISCUSS WILSON'S ADDRESS

Stone Complains President
Is Using Upper House
As A Megaphone

'STUMP SPEECH'

Sherman's Verdict; German
Press Also Rejects New
Proposals

'MUST FIGHT ON'

Says Bonar Law; Only
Way To Attain End
Wilson Longs For

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, January 24.—In the Senate, today, a motion brought forward by Senator Albert B. Cummins (Republican, Iowa) proposing a week for the discussion of President Wilson's speech as "the most important ever made by a President of the United States" was shelved. Senator William J. Stone (Democrat, Missouri), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that it was impossible for the Senate to take official action concerning the speech and a debate would merely waste time for weeks. He complained that the President was using the Senate as a megaphone.

Senator L. Y. Sherman (Republican, Illinois) described the address as a stump speech and Senator Henry C. Lodge (Republican, Mass.) ridiculed the idea of settling foreign wars by a resolution passed by the Senate.

Roosevelt Criticizes
Colonel Roosevelt describes President Wilson's address as "a grandiloquent promise made with the object of concealing the pitiful ignominy and shirking of the Administration."

He says that it is ridiculous and insincere to mouth about righteousness unless the Government is prepared to take an emphatic position regarding the deportations from France and Belgium and the submarine murders and to bring peace and justice to Mexico.

The American provincial press generally is puzzled by the President's speech. It reminds President Wilson that the United States lacks the sea and land power necessary to enforce its will.

The German-American papers are elated at the President's utterance, which they declare follows on the line of recent statements made by German statesmen.

Reputation in Germany
London, January 25.—Commentaries on President Wilson's speech continue to be unfavorable. The German press repudiates his ideas.

The Koelnische Zeitung says: "We flatly refuse a peace without victory. Moreover, his suggestion regarding Poland is intolerable. We can only say 'Hands Off!'"

The Spanish press considers the speech too idealistic and its aims unrealistic.

The Italian press thinks that President Wilson's ideals can only be realized logically by the victory of the nations who are fighting to prevent the triumph of violence.

The Canadian press renews President Wilson's request to the Allies to make a dishonoring peace and advises him to consult American history and to remember the spirit of Lincoln.

Bonar Law Replies
Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol, today, in reply to President Wilson's address, declared:

"The Germans' so-called peace offer received from the Allies the only possible reply."

"We believe the essence of this conflict is a question which is as old as Time; namely, the difference between right and wrong."

"We know this is a war of naked aggression; that the crimes which have accompanied the war—which have been unknown in the world for centuries—are small compared with

the initial crime of plunging the world into war by cold-blooded calculation because those responsible thought it would pay.

"Our aim coincided with the effort being made by President Wilson to secure present and future peace. It would not be right to regard President Wilson's effort to induce the United States Senate to take the necessary steps with regard to the League of Peace as altogether Utopian but his subject is not an abstract question for the future but a question of life and death now."

Recounts Past Peace Efforts
Proceeding, Mr. Bonar Law dwelt on past efforts to render war impossible or, at least, to mitigate its horrors. He showed that Germany, in a wholesale fashion, has violated the pledges given in conventions on this matter. Not a neutral Power has been able to stop that. No neutral, indeed, has protested. So the Allies must take other means to secure the future peace of the world.

"We rejected the German offer of negotiations because peace now would mean a peace based on German victory and would leave their military machine unbroken with the halo of success surrounding it. The controllers of that machine would again prepare for war, choosing a convenient time to begin."

"What President Wilson is longing for we are fighting for and our menfolk are risking their lives for—and we mean to secure it."

Amsterdam, January 24.—The Austrian press agrees with President Wilson's main contentions, especially that concerning the freedom of the seas, but points out that peace without victory is opposed to the demand of the Entente.

Empire Council Is To Win the War

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Empire, sitting in plenary council together."

After-War Talk Is Too Soon

"What about after the war?" Mr. Lloyd George replied: "If you mean by that, constitutional reconstruction, I can only say that it is too soon to talk about after the war. But I can say this. Things can never be the same after the war as they were before it."

"Five democracies from all parts of one Empire cannot shed their blood and treasure with a heroism and disregard for the cost which has been beyond all praise, without leaving memories of comradeship and great accomplishment which will never die. Of this, I am certain. The peoples of the Empire will have found a unity in war such as never existed before. A unity not only in history but of purpose."

"What practical change in the organisation of the Empire that will mean, I will not venture to predict. That it will involve some change is certain. I believe that all statesmen of the old country and of the Dominions who have spoken about it are unanimous on that point. The forthcoming War Council, however, cannot deal with these fundamental post-war problems, but it may afford some insight into the form they may take."

"Then you are sanguine about the future of the Empire?"

"If we see the war through, I certainly am. You do not suppose that the great combination of peoples who make up the Empire can have stood steadfastly together with their allies, in order to discredit and overthrow the most brutal and inhuman machine for the destruction of human liberties the world has ever seen and not have discovered new ground for friendship?"

Near Greatest Liberation

"We stand at this moment on the verge of the greatest liberation the world has seen since the French Revolution. Do you tell me that the peoples who have stood together in order to bring about that liberation are not going to find some way of perpetuating that unity afterwards on an equal basis? I am certain that they will."

"Further, there will be much for them to do. The peace terms will be only the beginning. After they are satisfactorily arranged, we shall have to set to work to build up that ordered freedom and fraternity which is the only security for human peace and progress and which militarism has destroyed and is it not certain that the nations which have borne the heat and burden of the day, in overthrowing that militarism, will take a leading share in building that new earth which they have made possible by their sacrifice?"

"No! If we endure to the end, I have small fears for the future and not least important of the foundations for the work we shall have to do together in that future will be this War Council of the British peoples."

World Federation Can Keep Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

been written to justify this high-handed robbery. Bernhardt, in his "Germany and the Next War" (p. 14) says: "Strong, healthy and flourishing nations increase in numbers. From a given moment they require a continual expansion of their frontiers, they require new territory for the accommodation of their surplus population."

This is a most brutal and monstrous doctrine. The man who kills his neighbor and takes his purse is a murderer and robber; but a nation that does the equivalent thing is but following the "law of necessity," according to this writer, and is justified. That is the extreme to which national greed will lead some men. When it has not been greed for power and territory, it has been greed for something else. As the creation of a power higher than that of the nation would prevent the satisfying of this greed, strong nations have been reluctant to enter a world federation.

Conditions for Peace
What conditions in a nation will render it a reliable and effective member of a federation to maintain peace?

1.—There must be a strong public opinion favoring justice between nation and nation as between man and man, and, consequently, the settling of international differences without resort to arms. No public effort, no matter how worthy and desirable the end, can be successful unless it has the support of strong public opinion. The first duty, then, of advocates for permanent peace is to educate the people to the idea of having nations subject to law as individuals are subject to law. For this education all available agencies should be employed, the home, the school, the church, the lecture platform, the press, and the various peace societies; and the educating process should be continued until the ideals of the great mass of the people are high enough to enable them to see that it is just as wrong and just as unnecessary for two nations to settle their differences by fighting each other as it is for two individuals to settle their personal differences by attacking each other with deadly weapons.

2.—For a nation to be a reliable and effective member of a federation to maintain peace, its government must be democratic in principle, must be such that its ruler derives his authority from the will of the people. It is not necessary that it be a republic in form—England has her King, but is as democratic as the United States—but it is necessary that the real authority shall be in the will of the people. Immanuel Kant, in his famous essay on Perpetual Peace, published in 1795, said: "We never can have universal peace until the world is politically organized, and it will never be possible to organize the world politically until the people, not the kings, rule." It should not be possible, except to repel actual invasion, for one man or a small set of men to plunge a whole nation into war. The spread of democracy is a necessary condition for preventing wars, and the leadership of nations by an unrestricted ruler and military clique must be changed or controlled before there can be a reign of international law. The world has been tending in this direction. James Bryce, the great English statesman and author of "The American Commonwealth," even says: "All the nations in the world, some slowly and some rapidly, but all with unrelenting feet, are coming to adopt the American form of government." Whether they ever come fully to that or not, we know that even the most autocratic rulers are coming more and more to recognize that the will of the great mass of the people must be reckoned with.

Must Drop Predatory Ideas

3.—For a nation to be a reliable and effective member of a federation to maintain peace, its people, the better to enable them to overcome any predatory tendencies, should fully realize that, as so ably shown by Norman Angell, trade in a nation is not strengthened by weakening trade in another nation. This requires a correction, on the part of many people, of false conceptions of the functions of the State. People speak of the trade of the United States, the trade of Britain, the trade of Germany, as if these governments were themselves engaged in great trade enterprises with one another. They reason that just as a steel corporation has an advantage in having its own ore-fields, so a nation has an advantage in having included within its territory those portions of the earth that produce the things which its people need. The analogy does not hold. While two steel corporations, whether in the same country or not, are rivals and compete with each other, nations are not trade corporations at all. About the only work in which a nation resembles a commercial corporation is in the carrying of the mails. Trade is carried on by individuals, or individuals organized into companies, firms, corporations. A manufacturer's best customer may be in a country other than his own. He makes things to sell because he wants money with which to buy; and it matters not whether he sells to and buys from his own countrymen or not. Trade is a matter of exchange.

It is not from the prosperous, but from the unprosperous peoples that the United States has received injury. The horde of immigrants from unprosperous countries have lowered the wages of our own workmen and, in many localities, have lowered the

whole social, moral, and intellectual standard. As between nations the motto, "Live and let live," is not wholly altruistic, but is partly selfish; for the prosperity of other nations promotes that of our own.

War's Causes

To make the peace permanent it will be necessary to remove, as far as possible, the causes of war. Some of the causes of war have already been removed and others have been diminished. For example, many of the most deplorable wars of the past have been religious wars. I think it safe to say that these are ended. While peoples prize their respective religions as highly as ever, they are not so keen in enforcing them upon others. Instead of sending the people of another religion as quickly as possible, by killing them, to hell, to which we are sure it leads them, we strive to save them from hell altogether by trying by persuasive means to convert them to our religion.

The requisite for international tranquility is that a majority of those who count are reasonably satisfied with existing conditions, or are content to improve them without resorting to war. That a federation of nations to maintain peace may be effective, it is necessary that the nations composing it be reasonably satisfied with the conditions. When men meet, therefore, to agree upon or impose conditions for ending the present war and strive to safeguard the nations against a repetition of the awful calamity, it is most important that no nation, whether great or small, be forcibly absorbed by another when there is a strong antagonism between the peoples of those nations. Such a council would need to adopt regulations for the freedom of the seas, regulations for uniform port privileges for the vessels of all nations, and regulations for equal trade opportunities for all. In short, it would need to study thoroughly the causes of wars in the past, and, as far as possible, remove these causes.

2. By extending still farther among nations trade intercourse and making still greater the business interdependence we increase the incentives to the maintenance of peace. The higher the degree of civilization the more complex becomes life and the more do people in one part of the world depend upon those in another part of the world.

Political Incorporation

By diminishing the number of wholly independent sovereignties the peace is rendered more secure. Political incorporation, by the consent of the incorporated, secures internal peace. Great Britain from separate warring nations and peaceful colonies, Italy from fighting city-states, the United States from rival colonies, the German Empire from hostile kingdoms, the Entente from Britain, France and Russia, the Central Powers from Germany and Austria-Hungary, all secured peace within their respective boundaries. Whenever separate nations by mutual consent have united into one nation or into a close alliance, they have ceased to fight one another and have not fought other nations or alliances as frequently as they had formerly fought one another. Statistics show that "in the eleven of the most populous states of the world there are about fourteen hundred millions out of a total of seventeen hundred millions of people, and within the boundaries of each of the vast areas there is security of peace," and while the two great European alliances are now fighting each other, there has been internal peace ever since the alliances were formed.

To make the peace permanent it will be necessary at the close of this war for the nations or a strong majority of the nations to agree upon definite means of preventing war. A number of plans have been evolving in this and other countries. No one can say beforehand just what plan would be acceptable to a strong majority of a council of nations. Doubtless several of these plans have features of practical value. It is a great thing that societies and leagues have been formed, that they have presented definite plans for maintaining peace between nations and are promulgating the doctrine of permanent peace. Of all the plans proposed that of the League to Enforce Peace, organized in June, 1915, in old Independence Hall in Philadelphia and of which ex-President Taft is President, perhaps presents the most practical features. The provisions are, briefly, the following:

Taft's Peace Rules

1. All justiciable questions not settled by negotiations or treaties to be submitted to a judicial tribunal for judgment.
2. All other questions not settled by negotiations to be submitted to a council of conciliation for recommendation.
3. If any nation goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another, before first submitting its

claims or grievance—as provided, all the other nations to use their economic and military forces against that nation.

4. Conferences between powers to be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law.

This scheme is proposed, not by a lot of impractical, visionary idealists, but by such practical men of affairs as ex-President Taft, Secretary of State Lansing, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Senator Root, John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in Columbia University, A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, Edward A. Filene and John Wanamaker, merchant princes, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Charles W. Fairbanks, and a host of others, and is endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The American Society of International Law, of which Elihu Root is president, also supports the main proposals of the league.

All this leads Mr. Taft, its president, to say further:

"The support which is coming to the league from so many directions, and especially that which the business men of the country are giving, confirms its supporters in their confidence that its platform will exert a large influence in the reorganization of the world which men are going to insist shall take place at the end of the European war."

Has Man Degenerated?

Can the national and international conditions for securing permanent peace, which I have named, be fulfilled? If not, then we must admit that while, in other respects, man has emerged from barbarism, has attained to a high degree of intelligence, has overcome and appropriated to his uses the forces of nature, has through medicine and surgery and nursing relieved distress and prolonged life, has erected in all lands hospitals for the sick and homes for the unfortunate, has even felt a kinship to the Divine One and hoped for a future life with Him, yet the men of different nations cannot quell within them the savage desire, on occasions, to fly at one another's throats and kill and devastate.

More than this: Before an audience in Washington City, Frederick Douglass, that apostle of the negro race, was deploring the condition of his enslaved people and, in despair over the failure of all efforts to change it, expressed the fear that there was no ground for hope for anything better. Then arose in the audience, to her full, gaunt height, Sojourner Truth, that old negro slave woman whose crude eloquence had kindled in many hearts sympathy for her race, and shaking her long, black forefinger at the speaker, asked in a voice trembling with emotion and earnestness: "Frederick, is God dead?" If you despair of the elimination of the curse of war, I ask, is God dead? or, living, is He powerless to bring nations out of barbarism as He has brought individuals out? Is the Devil triumphant and must this hellish thing continue? Surely that self-restraint which prevents two men with a disagreement from attacking each other with deadly weapons will finally be exercised by nations, and surely He who is the God of nations as well as of individuals will finally make good the proclamation of the heralding angels: "Peace on earth, good will toward men!"

MILWAUKEE INQUIRY

Special Cable to The China Press
New York, January 25.—Rear-Admiral Fullam has been designated by the Navy Department to investigate the wreck of the cruiser Milwaukee. He has arrived at Eureka, Cal.

BOOZE, NOT BIRTH CONTROL

Chicago, December 21.—Booze control, not birth control, is the panacea for domestic ills, according to Judge W. N. Gemmill, formerly of the court of domestic relations here today.
"Every man, and especially every judge, knows that the cause which overshadows all others and which more than all others combined brings separation and misery to the family is the open saloon," Judge Gemmill said. "At least 75 per cent of all family desertions are due to booze."

S.S. PERSIA ON FIRE

Special Cable to The China Press
New York, January 25.—The breaking of a bottle of acid has caused a fire on board the s.s. Persia.

FIGHTING AT CHENG TU

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Chengtu, January 25.—There were two frays on Monday night between the police and soldiers, one at a city gate and one in the eastern suburb. Several policemen were killed or wounded.

INDO-CHINA'S GOVERNOR

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hanoi, January 25.—M. Sarraut, the new Governor of Indo-China, has arrived at Saigon. He had a most enthusiastic reception.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED BY MIKADO

Rescript Arrives While House Discussing Motion of No Confidence in Cabinet

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Tokyo, January 25.—The Emperor of Japan has dissolved Parliament.

Vote of No Confidence

Tokyo, January 25 (Eastern News Agency).—The text of the proposal to move a vote of no confidence in the Cabinet and the reasons for it are as follows:—

"It is hereby resolved that the House of Representatives does not place any confidence in the present Cabinet."

Reasons:—The present Cabinet

has no foundation in the Imperial Diet, which is the organ of the public opinion of the people of the nation and has no fact to its professed unity of the whole people of the state and is violating the proper track of constitutionalism, while the Cabinet pretends to be on the right course of constitutionalism and has no ability to carry on the state affairs in dealing with the changing situation of the present political world. These are the reasons necessitating this motion."


The motion to vote no confidence in the Cabinet was placed on the program of the House of Representatives on January 25, at 1 p.m. Mr. Inukai, the President of the Kokuminto (Nationalists), presented the motion and explained the reasons therefor.

Mr. Motoda, one of the leaders of the Seiyukai and the Premier, Count Terauchi, addressed the House, opposing it.

When Mr. Ozaki, one of the leaders of the Kenseikai, was going on to the platform, to address the House, the Imperial Rescript to dissolve the House was issued. This was at 2.40 p.m.

MORE JUTE FOR HOLLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, January 23.—The Netherlands Oversea Trust has arranged to resume imports of jute and jute-goods.



Ask for Horlick's.

It is well worth trying, and will mean good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk assists Nature in repairing and building up wasted tissue.

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Direct to Manila

The s.s. Korea Maru will arrive in Manila on January 31, in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 2, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Korea Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

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is never insipid. Adults, both men and women, always enjoy its delicate biscuit flavour.

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TELEPHONE 2560

Italian Writer in Athens Finds Greeks Determined Against Entrance in War

Venizelos' Mythical Army of 50,000 Volunteers; Some
Difficult Diplomacy; Constantine's Perilous Path

This letter from the Correspondent at Athens of the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan appeared in that well-known paper, and the subsequent events in Greece give to this letter an unusual value:

Athens, December 10.—There are in the world some people who still work for the intervention of Greece. In France and in England—but above all in France—continues with abundant fermentation the cultivation of this consumptive little shrub, namely: the Greek intervention.

And every day the telegrams from the Occident, which are dispersed by rapid telegraphic agencies, bring to us the echo from Paris and London of this dear hope, cherished so obstinately and for such a long time, after all! And every day the diplomats of the Legations at Athens take a step, make a gesture, present a note, with the intention to arrive at the result: the intervention of Greece!

And every day, volumes of telegrams, directed to all countries, are leaving Athens and Salonica, telegrams in which the fermentation of Athens against the king, and in favor of the Allies, is described and the great agitation among Greek officers desperate about the inactivity to which the Government condemns them, of great masses deserting the old-established army to join the new one of the National Defence of Salonica are dwelt upon. And it is related that the Government of the King is no more than a political, a diplomatic mirage, because the whole of the people of Greece is body and soul with the Provisional Government of the National Defence which Venizelos has proclaimed at Crete and transferred to Salonica. King Constantine has on his side only a diminutive group of politicians and Germanophiles; Venizelos on the other hand has with him the very soul of the Nation, all the people and the whole Army!

Such statements are made every day in the telegrams which English and French correspondents address to their home papers. Shall I say it? The truth is the opposite of all this!

King Is Germanophile

King Constantine, without doubt, is Germanophile. But one has to be just towards him: he has never hidden it! Even when affirming his neutrality to his generous interviewers, it could be clearly seen that his sympathies were with Germany.

He loves Germany. One of his little vanities which give him great pleasure and satisfaction is to put on the uniform of a Prussian General, and to take up the Marshal's truncheon, a gift of the German Kaiser. Even lately when Athens was being morally besieged by the Allies, he one day quietly left the royal palace in a German Field-Marshal's uniform, with a great display of gold, feathers, ribbons and decorations, to call at the German Legation in order to celebrate the Kaiser's anniversary.

This visit has caused a great deal of outcry—of course not from the Greeks—against him. And why? Because he is in sympathy with Germany? Let us be just! Let him sympathize, if he so chooses: it is his ideal; and amongst the ideals of civilization for which the Allies are fighting, is the one to respect other people's ideas.

King Constantine sympathizes with

Germany as Venizelos sympathizes with France and the Allies. And very possibly the sympathy of King Constantine costs the Kaiser much less than the sympathies of Venizelos cost the Allies.

But there is one fact of capital importance for the Entente. In the spring of 1915 M. Venizelos, then Minister of State, desired the intervention of Greece, on the side of the Entente, and he directed all his policies in that way. On the other hand King Constantine did not wish this intervention—absolutely did not want it. He dismissed Venizelos, and Greece did not intervene.

We have not forgotten the explosion of disgust against the despotic Sovereign who opposed the wishes of his people, who stopped the impulse of the Nation, who violently oppressed the ideals of all his subjects, and who in place of the National sympathy towards the Allies, dictated his cold will as brother-in-law of the Kaiser.

Now, after several months have elapsed, with a very clear understanding of the soul of the Greek Nation, we may examine with more calm and more impartiality this violence of the King of Greece.

Nation Doesn't Want War

Has King Constantine really oppressed and diverted the ideal of his people? Has he really succeeded in barring his people from the wish of declaring war, side by side with the Allies? Was it only he, who did not want the war? Let us say the clear, perfect truth, even if our allies do not yet care to see it and to confess it! It was not only the Sovereign who did not want the war: it was Greece itself; it was her people. The monarch only interpreted the sentiments of the Nation. Far from commanding or imposing his own will King Constantine—only has responded to and interpreted the wish of the country. It was the country that did not want the war; and it is the country still, that does not want war.

Proofs of the affirmative? They are perfectly evident. If the King had not followed the wish of the Nation, the Nation would have made the King change his idea, or he would have been dethroned. When a country means to have a war, there is no will to oppose it; every opposition is washed away.

And for some time some statesmen and some diplomats—with that fineness that the diplomats have shown in the war—expected that so it would occur. They believed in the strength of the Interventionist Party of Venizelos. The interventionists were few, but clamored intensely; and they used to say that the country was completely with them, and only the King was acting against the wish of the Nation.

In fault of proofs, those that really had a disposition to believe, really did believe in the interventionist will of the Greek nation. But now the proofs have come out, and they are supplied by Venizelos himself, because the insurrection directed by Venizelos has proved to be a disaster.

Venizelos An Astute Player

Venizelos is certainly a very able man. Amongst the political men of today he is one of the ablest to manage events, and above all to project on them the light he wishes. At the epoch of the two Balkan wars in the negotiation of peace his gifts as an astute player were brilliantly revealed. Probably his

ability shines more evidently not only on account of his personal merit, but because of the candor of the statesmen—his adversaries—who played out their good will to be played out. His pedestal is based, for the greater part, on the ingenuity of others. He is an organizer, not a creator. And he had not understood the real sentiment of the people which he thought to guide; a very grave mistake for a man of State. So far as he is said to have in his hands the will of the country, and to be himself its expression and guide it might have been believed. But now that he has clearly plunged into his adventure, now that he has raised his ensign on his ship, now that he has made his cry of appeal—now we have the truth perfect and incontestable, that behind him there were only a few people, extremely few. And here it is that Venizelos, the able politician, has ceased to be able: in showing how few adherents he had in his party.

Do you know what help the insurrectionary movement created by M. Venizelos has brought to the Entente? Do you know how many fighting men he was able to assemble after two years and after two months of the Provisional Government of National Defence, favored in every way possible, with steamers, with money, with everything those could give who believed in him? Two thousand strong!

I do not know of the disappointment of Venizelos, but I dare say it was distressing to those who had put their faith in him.

50,000 Greek Volunteers?

I have endeavored to study with clear mind, and away from any prejudice, this curious Greek phenomenon—with the impartiality of a spectator without sympathies or antipathies, and with only one thought: the welfare of the Allies, amongst whom there is Italy! Well, we may ask: What real good can come to the Allies from the Provisional Government of Salonica? We have seen it in two months after violent efforts: two thousand men! And to arrive at this result ten millions have been spent! And in the future? The Government promises great things for the future! Here is what the Agency Radio has transmitted to the world: "The revolutionary movement shows great results, 50,000 Greek volunteers are in America ready to come at once to take up arms. At Cyprus will be established a recruiting station. At Lamos the recruiting of volunteers gave 2,000 strong. At Mitilene a whole division will be ready in a few days. At Crete a division was formed."

These are the news despatches dispersed by Venizelos through the Agency Radio. But the truth is slightly different! In two months there have fled from Greece to America thirty thousand Greeks liable to military service, so evading the eventuality of the war!

And every day at each sailing of a steamer one sees at the Port of Piraeus the work of the police, endeavoring to detain the departing Greeks. And Venizelos promises fifty thousand volunteers from America!

Regarding the divisions ready, and the results obtained, one has only to repeat what General Sarrahl has said at Salonica: 2,000 men. About the recruiting station at Cyprus, England has to give her consent. And at Salonica, the Israeliic element, which forms the greatest part of the population, is opposed to recruiting, and the Provisional Government has had to ask help from the Allies to make arrests and inflict punishments.

Even if it was possible to mobilize a kind of army, what confidence would an army of that sort command?

AMERICAN ARRESTED DURING INQUIRY INTO TSUKUBO EXPLOSION

Investigation However Shows
Young Teacher Had Nought
To Do With It

STILL DETAINED IN JAIL

Friends Who Call To See Him
Are Denied That
Privilege

Tokio, January 21.—Efforts made by foreign friends to communicate with or visit Mr. Ralph Hoyt Thayer, the American teacher arrested on Wednesday afternoon at the Yokosuka Naval Station, who was charged yesterday by Japanese journals with complicity in the Tsukuba disaster met with failure yesterday. Mr. Thayer has been held by the authorities since his arrest. He was brought to Yokosuka Friday and placed in the Negishi prison.

The two men who went to Yokosuka yesterday in an attempt to see Mr. Thayer were Dr. A. W. Cooke and Prof. C. F. Sweet, also Americans, and residents of Tokio. Their inquiries to the Yokosuka authorities only brought the response that permission to see him could not be given without the assent of higher officials who were not present. So far as is known no definite charge has been lodged against the young American teacher nor have the authorities given any intimation as to when he will be released.

It is reported that he has been placed in a room especially provided for foreigners and his clothing changed to the regulation prison garments. No foreigners have been allowed to communicate with him since his arrest.

Developments yesterday, while meager, tended to lessen my chances for belief that Thayer's presence at Yokosuka was with harmful intent. The authorities have abandoned the idea, suggested by the Japanese papers, that he had any part in the Tsukuba explosion. The Tokio Asahi reported yesterday that Mr. Thayer had become acquainted with two sailors from the Tsukuba on the Ginza in Tokio last August and that the friendship had continued ever since. The same paper says it has been learned that Thayer held a secret conference with one of the sailors, whose name is Hatta, on January 7.

Quoting the wife of a sailor named Maeda, with whom Hatta lives, the Asahi says:

"Mr. Thayer came to visit Hatta twice, once on Jan. 8 and once Jan. 16, but Hatta was absent both times. After the explosion on the Tsukuba, Mr. Thayer sent a letter of condolence."

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Thayer's home is in Utica, N.Y., instead of Worcester, Mass., as first reported.

The case of Mr. Thayer provided the Japanese press with the sensation of the month, and stories which linked Mr. Thayer's name with the explosion on the cruiser Tsukuba at Yokosuka Sunday were given from one to three columns in practically every journal in the capital. Yesterday's developments showed beyond doubt that the stories in which it was charged that Mr. Thayer was implicated in the explosion which sank

the Tsukuba were built on a basis of mere coincidence, the products of careless and irresponsible journalism.

Officials of the Navy Department, of the Naval Station at Yokosuka, of the Yokosuka Chihō Salbansho, where the case is now being examined, and of the Tokyo Gendarmerie, yesterday stated that it had been proved that Mr. Thayer had no connection with the Tsukuba explosion. Nevertheless, Mr. Thayer is still in the custody of the Japanese police in Yokosuka, pending further examination of the case in the Yokosuka District Court. The charge now, it appears, is violation of the Military Secrets Protection Law. No statement has been made as to when Mr. Thayer will be released, and foreigners who have tried to aid him have gotten little satisfaction.

The sensational stories which appeared in the Japanese papers yesterday morning and were given publicity in some foreign journals as well have been largely discredited by yesterday's developments. The statement that Mr. Thayer was in Yokosuka Sunday, the day the Tsukuba blew up and sank, is false. Mr. Thayer attended church in Tokio Sunday morning and was with foreign friends that afternoon. His friendship with Japanese blue-jackets on board the Tsukuba, three of whom were arrested shortly after he was taken into custody, has been explained by the fact that he was acquainted with these men when he taught in a middle school in Miyazaki Prefecture last year. Other features of these stories, such as Mr. Thayer's supposed German lineage, were equally unfounded.

Persons connected with St. Paul's College, Tsukiji, where Mr. Thayer has been teaching, corroborate the story of the search of Mr. Thayer's room, where a picture of one of the sailors on the Tsukuba who was held with Mr. Thayer was found.

Mr. Thayer came to Japan about eighteen months ago. He came to Japan through the agency of Mr. Glen M. Fisher, of the Y. M. C. A., who says that Mr. Thayer cannot be guilty of any serious offense. After reaching Japan, Mr. Thayer went to teach in a middle school in Miyazaki Prefecture, Kyushu, and last spring came to Tokio to teach in St. Paul's College.

LYAUTEY RETURNS TO TAKE WAR POST

French Minister Crosses From
Morocco in Submarine—
Held Up by Snow

Paris, December 22.—General Louis Lyautey, Minister of War in the reconstructed French Cabinet, arrived in Paris this morning after a voyage full of incidents from Morocco, where he was French Resident General. The new War Minister crossed from Tangier to Gibraltar in a submarine, and his train was delayed by the snow in Spain, thus obliging him to decline King Alfonso's invitation to dinner. It is expected that a number of

questions in connection with the military organization which have been held in suspense will now be rapidly solved. They include the appointment of a head for the aviation service and the selection of army commanders to succeed General H. J. E. Gouraud, General Lyautey's successor in Morocco, and General Robert Nivelle, who has been promoted from the post of Commander of the troops at Verdun to be Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the North and Northeast.

Brigadier Fenelon Francois Germain, one of the commanders in the victory at Verdun on December 5 has been promoted to be General of Division. Brigadier Guyot D'Assieres De Salins, who commanded the division which retook Fort Douaumont, has been given the cravat of a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

General Foch has been awarded the military medal, the highest dis-

tinguished a general officer can receive. The medal was created for soldiers in the ranks and non-commissioned officers. The only commissioned officers who can receive it are Generals who have already won the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The energetic methods of the new men in the Government are beginning to make themselves felt already. M. Herriot, Minister of National Subsidence and Labor, and M. Albert Claville, Under Secretary for Public Works, have taken a series of measures which promise to remedy the coal famine. To increase the output of the French mines a number of miners are being recalled from the army, and in addition 6,000 German prisoners will be used to facilitate the importation of hard coal from England.

Every means which ingenuity can suggest is being pressed into service to distribute coal. Among other methods extensive use is being made of the Paris street car system, which was never used before for freight purposes.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every case." WM. J. MCCANNON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. R. SIZER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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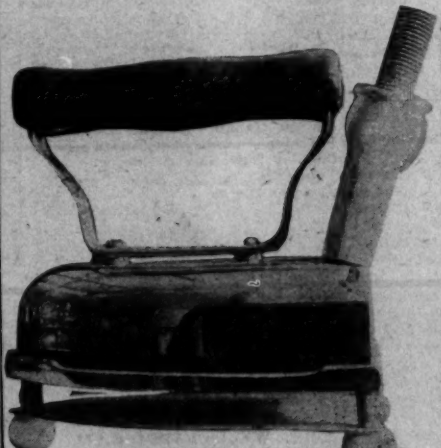
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Housewives, servants and laundrymen alike are beginning to realize how very convenient an electric flat iron is in any household wired for electric light. It makes ironing easy. Does away with a fire—a decided relief in warm weather.

The iron is always hot—even hot—when you want it.

There is no chance for soot, on an electric iron, to soil your hands or the clothes.

Since you need no fire for heating, you can iron anywhere within reach of an electric light socket—in your room or on the verandah.

Various sizes of irons are sold by the local contractors and may be seen at the

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The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

CARDINAL MERCIER'S APPEAL TO WORLD

Full Text of His Protest Against
The Deportations Of
Belgians

GERMAN PLEDGES BROKEN

Nation Exhausted By War Tri-
butes Made To Augment Con-
queror's Power

Cardinal Mercier's protest against the deportation of Belgians to Germany, only brief excerpts of which came in the cable despatches, has been received in its full text, as follows:

Malines, November 7.—Every day the military authorities deport from Belgium into Germany thousands of inoffensive citizens to oblige them there to perform forced labor.

As early as October 19 we sent to the Governor General a protest, a copy of which was handed to the representatives of the Holy See, of Spain, the United States, and Holland, in Brussels, but the Governor General replied to it that nothing could be done.

At the time of our protestation the orders of the occupying power threatened only the unemployed; to-day every able-bodied man is carried off, pell-mell, assembled in freight cars, and carried off to unknown parts, like a herd of slave. The enemy proceeds by regions. Vague rumors had come to our ears that arrests had been made in Tournai, Ghent, and Alost, but we were not aware of the conditions under which they had been made. Between October 24 and November 2 it occurred in the region of Mons, Quievrain, Saint Gislein, Jemappes, in bunches of 800 to 1,200 men a day. The next and the following days it occurred in the Arrondissement of Nivelles. Here is a specimen of the announcement concerning the proceedings:

"By order of the Kreishef every male person over 17 years old shall present himself, Place Saint Paul, in Nivelles, on November 8, 1916, at 8 o'clock, (Belgian time), 9 o'clock, (Central time), bringing with him his identification card and eventually his card from the Meldeamt.

"Only small hand baggage is permitted.

"Those not presenting themselves will be forcibly deported into Germany, and will besides be liable to a heavy fine and to long imprisonment.

"Ecclesiastics, physicians, lawyers, and teachers are exempt from this order.

"The Mayors will be held responsible for the proper execution of this order, which must be brought immediately to the knowledge of the inhabitants."

Between the announcement and the deportation there is an interval of only twenty-four hours.

Under pretext of public works to be performed on Belgian soil, the occupying power had attempted to obtain from the communities the lists of workmen out of work. Most of the communities proudly refused.

Three Governmental Decrees

Three decrees from the General Government prepared the way for the execution which is in force today.

Under date of August 15, 1915, a first decree imposes, under penalty of imprisonment and fine, forced work on the idle, but adds that the work is to be executed in Belgium, and that non-compliance will be adjudged by Belgian tribunals.

A second decree, dated May 2, 1916, reserves the right of the German authorities to supply work to the idle, and threatens a fine of three years' imprisonment and 20,000 marks impossible on anybody executing or ordering to be executed work not approved of by the General Government.

Under the same decree, the right to judge infractions which had remained with the Belgian tribunals passes from the Belgian to the German tribunals.

A third decree, dated May 13, 1916, "authorises the Governors, the military commanders, and the chiefs of arrondissements to order that the unemployed be conducted by force to the places where they must work."

This was already forcible working, although in Belgium.

Now it is no longer a question of forcible working in Belgium, but in Germany, and for the benefit of the Germans.

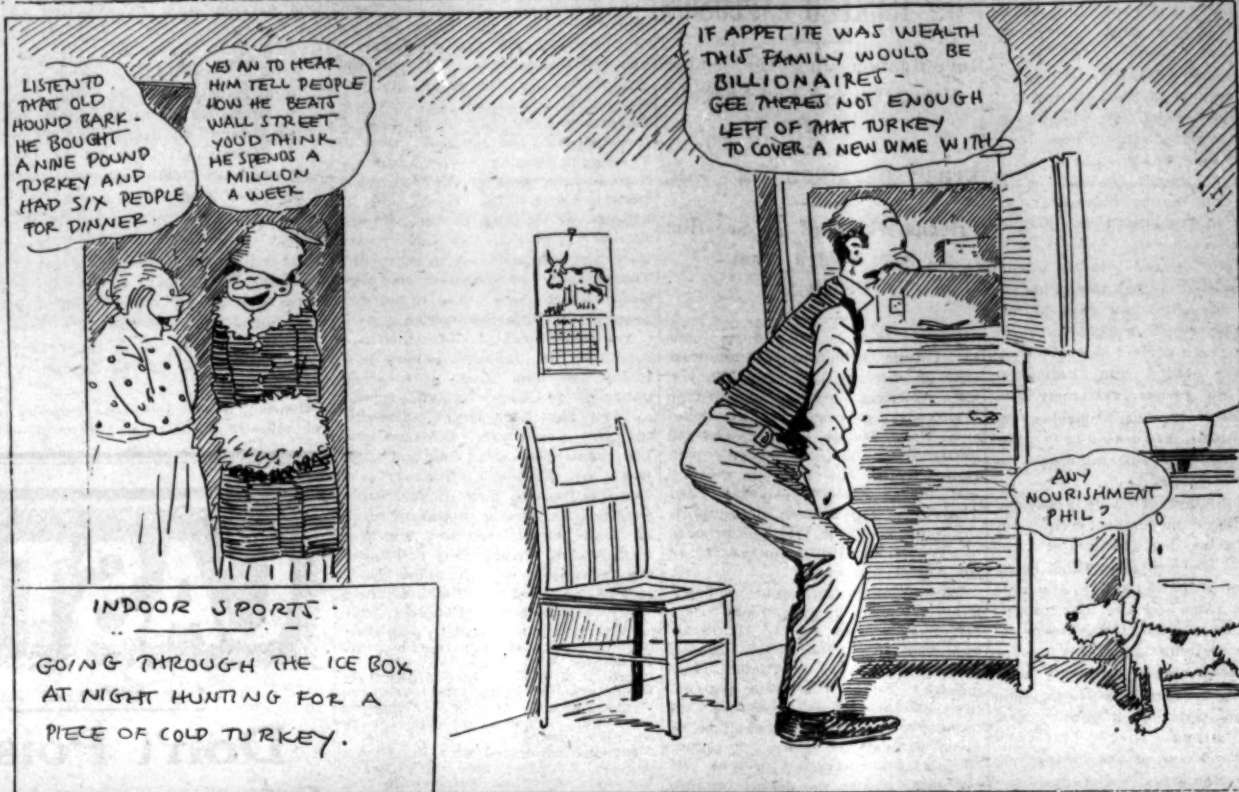
To give an appearance of plausibility to these violent measures, the occupying power insisted in the German press, both in Germany and Belgium, on these two pretexts: the unemployed constitute a danger to public order and a burden on official benevolence.

To this we replied in a letter addressed to the Governor General

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



and to the head of the Political Department on October 16, as follows:

"You are well aware that public order is in no wise threatened and that all influences, moral and civil, would support you spontaneously were it in danger. The unemployed are not a burden on official benevolence; it is not from your funds, that they receive assistance."

In his reply the Governor General no longer urges these two first considerations, but he alleges that "doles to the unemployed, from whatever source they may come at present, must finally be a charge upon our finances, and that it is the duty of a good administrator to lighten such charges;" he adds that "prolonged unemployment would cause our workmen to lose their technical proficiency, and that in the time of peace to come they would be useless to industry."

True, there were other ways in which our finances might have been protected. We might have been spared those war levies which have now reached the sum of one billion francs, and are still mounting up at the rate of forty millions a month; we might have been spared those requisitions in kind, which amount to several thousands of millions, and are exhausting us.

There are other ways of providing for the maintenance of professional skill among our workpeople, such as leaving to Belgian industry its machinery and accessories, its raw materials and its manufactured goods, which have passed from Belgium into Germany. And it is neither to the quarries nor to the lime kilns to which the Germans themselves declare they will send our unemployed, that our specialists will go to complete their professional education.

The naked truth is that every deported workman is another soldier for the German Army. He will take the place of a German workman, who will be made into a soldier. Thus the situation which we denounce to the civilised world may be reduced to these terms: Four hundred thousand workmen have been thrown out of work by no fault of their own, and largely on account of the regime of the occupation. Sons, husbands, and fathers of families, they bear their unhappy lot without murmuring, respectful of public order; national solidarity provides their most pressing wants; by dint of unselfish thrift and self-denial they escape extreme destitution, and they await with dignity and in a mutual affection which our national sorrows have intensified, the end of our common ordeal.

Torn by Force From Home

Groups of soldiers introduced themselves forcibly in the homes of these people, tearing the young people out of the arms of their parents, the husband from his wife, the father from his children; at the point of the bayonet they block the entrances to the homes, preventing wives and mothers from rushing out to say a last farewell to them; they align the captives in groups of forty or fifty and push them forcibly into freight cars; the locomotive is under pressure, and as soon as a trainload is ready, an officer gives the signal and they depart. Thus another thousand Belgians reduced to slavery, without previous trial, condemned to the penalty which comes next in cruelty to the death penalty—deportation. They don't know

how long their exile is going to last, neither do they know where they are going. All they know is that their work will benefit the enemy. Several of them have been brought to sign—by coercion or by threats—an engagement which they dare to call "voluntary."

While they certainly take the unemployed, they also take a large number—in the proportion of one quarter for the Arrondissement of Mons—of men who were never out of work and belonging to diversified professions—bakers, tailors, brewers, workers, electricians, farmers; they even take the youngest men, college and university students, or young men from other high schools.

This in spite of the fact that two high authorities of the German Empire had formally guaranteed the liberty of our compatriots.

The day after the capitulation of Antwerp the frightened populace asked itself what would become of the Belgians of military age or those which would arrive at that age before the end of the siege. Baron von Huene, Military Governor of Antwerp, authorised me to reassure in his name the frightened parents. However, as rumors were running that in Antwerp, Liege, Namur, and Charleroi, young men had been seized and forcibly carried off to Germany, I asked Governor von Huene to confirm to me in writing the verbal guarantees which he had given me. He replied that the rumors pertaining to deportations were without foundation, and he gave me without hesitancy the written declaration which was read on Sunday, October 18, 1914, in all the parochial churches of the Arrondissement of Antwerp: "Young men need have no fear of being carried off to Germany, either for enrolment in the army or for forcible employment."

Immediately after the arrival of Baron von der Goltz in the capacity of Governor General at Brussels, I went to ask him to ratify the guarantees given by Governor von Huene to the Province of Antwerp, extending them to the whole country, without any time limit. The Governor General retained my petition in order to consider it at his leisure. The following day he was good enough to come in person to Malines to express his approval and, in the presence of two aides de camp and of my private secretary, to confirm the promise that the liberty of the Belgian citizens would be respected.

In my letter of October 16 last to Baron von Bissing, after reminding him of the undertaking given by his predecessor, I concluded: "Your Excellency will understand how painful the burden of responsibility I should have incurred toward families would be if the confidence they placed in you through me and at my earnest entreaty should be so lamentably disappointed."

Governor's Evasive Reply

The Governor General replied: "The employment of the Belgian unemployed in Germany, which has only been initiated after two years of war, differs essentially from the captivity of men fit for military service. Moreover, the measure is not related to the conduct of the war, properly speaking, but it is determined by social and economic causes."

As if the word of an honest man was terminable at the end of a year

or two! As if the declaration confirmed in 1914 did not explicitly exclude both military operations and forced labor! As if, in fine every Belgian workman who takes the place of a German workman did not enable the latter to fill a gap in the German Army!

We, the shepherds of these sheep who are torn from us by brutal force, full of anguish at the thought of the moral and religious isolation in which they are about to languish, impotent witnesses of the grief and terror in the numerous homes shattered or threatened, appeal to all souls, believers or unbelievers, in allied countries, in neutral countries, and even in enemy countries, who have a respect for human dignity.

When Cardinal Laviege embarked on his anti-slavery campaign, Pope Leo XIII, as he blessed his mission, remarked: "Opinion is more than ever the queen of the world. It is on this you must work. You will only conquer by means of opinion."

May Divine Providence deign to inspire all who have any authority, all who are masters of speech and pen, to rally around our humble Belgian flag for the abolition of European slavery.

May human conscience triumph over all sophisms and remain steadfastly faithful to the great precept of St. Ambrose: Honor above everything! Nihil praefereendum honestati!

In the name of the Belgian Bishops.

(Signed.)

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER

Archbishop of Malines.

FINDS WORLD MUST

ECONOMISE CEREALS

Crop Failures Cause Milling Of
Surplus; Release Of Russia's
Stores Would Help

Rome, December 5 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The International Institute of Agriculture has published a report under the title "Has the World Enough to Live upon until the Next Harvest?" The report took into consideration five unfavorable factors: the failure of the northern hemisphere harvests of the year ended July 31, and particularly those of Canada and the United States; the unrelieved crops of Russia owing to the continued closing of the Dardanelles; the extra and unusual consumption of food by the armies; the increased difficulty of transporting crops; and the fact that normally the world's food consumption increases year by year, partly due to population increases, and whereby a crop which does no more than attain to antecedent average is actually an insufficient one.

The general conclusion of the report, while not favorable, indicates that if every nation, irrespective of those at war, exercises close economy there may be a narrow margin of surplus food left at the beginning of the next harvest year. It is also made clear that should the next harvest be no better than the present, the situation will be serious.

"It is clear," the report says, "that no one can estimate with any precision what may be the actual consumption of the world during the period dividing us from the next harvest." However, it places the consumption of wheat in the northern hemisphere countries at 2,237,500,000 bushels, adds to this the consumption of the southern hemisphere countries, and arrives at a total estimated consumption of 3,836,648,364 bushels. Taking into account all existing wheat, the re-

port finds that the wheat surplus by July 31 next will be but 46,281,609 bushels, and that this surplus will exist because of the preceding abundant harvest whereby 345,385,140 bushels of stored wheat were available to add to this year's consumption. This year's total wheat crop is therefore but 3,491,263,224 bushels, as compared to 4,062,567,000 bushels last year.

The report estimates the stores of Russian wheat so far unavailable for military reasons at a total of 303,580,000 bushels. If this wheat is released at any time within the next calendar year the food situation will be made easier, though not if the next harvest fails. The report's definite figures deal with the five important food crops of the northern hemisphere—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn.

"It should be borne in mind," the report says, "that these northern hemisphere crops are 93 per cent of those of the whole world for wheat, 89.9 of those of rye, 99.1 per cent of the barley, 97.8 of the oats, and 94.2 of the corn. The crops in the northern hemisphere lately gathered, taken as a whole, are undoubtedly bad. The wheat figures for 1916, 1915, and the average of the five-year period of 1909-13 are respectively 387,706,000 quintals, 1,095,406,000 quintals and 925,316,000 quintals. In other words this year's crop is only 80.2 per cent of that of the previous year, and 94.9 per cent of the average. (A French quintal is 2.2-3 bushels.)

For the five cereals, the grand totals indicate the present year's yield as but 88.7 per cent of that of 1915 and 100.1 per cent of the five-year period. These totals are 3,182,697,000 quintals for 1916, 3,586,166,000 quintals for 1915, and 3,178,342,000 quintals for the five-year average.

Taking into count estimates of the coming harvests in the southern hemisphere the report gives as the whole world's surplus (not yield) for these five cereals 172,408,000 quintals (622,162,666 bushels) and the total surplus at the disposal of international trade at 14,090,000 quintals (51,063,332 bushels.)

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SPORTS



Latest News of Athletic World



GOSSIP

The Capercailzie in Record Breaking Race with 172 lbs.

Beaten Short Head in Two Miles, 2 1/5 Secs. Under Best; Beaconsfield Wins Kiangwan Champions

The International Race Club's Chinese New Year meeting at Kiangwan afforded another excellent day's sport, yesterday, the fields again being large, the going splendid, racing close and the finishes most exciting. It was left to the last event of the ten to provide the outstanding happening and one that will take a lot of beating wherever China ponies race.

The performance goes to the credit of that gallant old pony The Capercailzie, which, not at all unlike that famous veteran Dean Swift in its manner of racing, is almost as popular with Shanghai sportsmen as the other was with Epsom crowds. "The Capercailzie" had been out before during the meeting, but was too heavily weighted for his events and did nothing.

Yesterday, he was saddled for the National Hunt Stakes, over a two mile course, carrying the enormous burden of 172 pounds. That notwithstanding, the crack Wakefield, with 160 pounds, could not shake "The Capercailzie" off and they came down the straight stride for stride. For once in his career, the top-weight swerved and this cost him the race. As it was, Mr. Hill thought he had won, but the judge found for Wakefield by a short head and the clock returned 2:29.2, two and a fifth seconds better than the record of perhaps. That, under 172 pounds, is some going.

Beaconsfield had an easy victory in the Champions. Mr. Stewart tried a new style by letting the pony out early and, once he was in front, was never headed. The highly fancied Mush hunted the favorite into the straight, but then faded away and finished last. This performance need be passed over, for it certainly was not the pony's true form.

Sir Victor came along in fine style in the last quarter, to run Fairlight out of second by a length and a half.

Mr. Teddy McBain is coming right to the fore all of a sudden and he scored another clever win on the smart little Vivat. Mr. Morris, riding this Ashfield, had no trouble in annexing the International Steeplechase.

Talsio has been doing very well since Mr. Vida took to riding it and added another success in the New Year Stakes, beating Swane and Homefield, which is something to talk about. Heathland put up a big fight for the Ladies' Purse, but could not withstand the dash of Headlight. Mr. Cirs has a decidedly useful stable just at present.

The New Century Plate brought another desperate finish, with only half a length and a short head over Organism, Dunmore and Meadowland. The vivid colors of Mr. Jedferno, on Ypres, looked to be the thing for the Mongolian Plate, but The Verger came up in the last few strides, to win by a short head.

The Farewell Cup was a gift for Sir Lamerock and the Nil Desperandum Cup still easier for Morning Star. The Tucksong stable is another new entry and its two ponies, Morning Star and Lucky Star, have been the most consistent performers of the meeting.

The results follow:
1.—The Spring Cup.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$50. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 10 lbs. extra; and unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. (Non-starters barred).—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Dick Turpin's grey Vivat. Mr. McBain 154—1
Mr. McGuire's spot Senai. Mr. Nagai 153—2
Messrs Winsome and Hasty's ches The Goldfinch, Mr. Hill 153—3
Also ran: Inception (Mr. T. L. Hu), Nationalism (Mr. Knoll), Organism (Mr. Heard), White Wolf (Mr. Yih), So Much (Mr. Alves), Spring Witch (Mr. H. F. Hu).

One length; three. Time, 2:47.3.
Pari-mutuel, to win \$12.90. Places, 1st \$8.50, 2nd \$11.70, 3rd \$16.50.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket \$5, 2nd 40, 3rd 386. Unplaced, 206, 177, 30, 26, 212, 389.

2.—The New Year Stakes.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75, 3rd pony

\$25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of a race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Griffins of this meeting, winners of a race, weight for inches as per scale; two or more races 5 lbs. extra. Non-winners of this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—1 mile.

Mr. Onden's skew Talsio, Mr. Vida 156—1
Messrs Toeg and Speelman's brown Swane, Mr. Heard 153—2
Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart 165—3
Also ran: The Starling (Mr. Hill), The Spec, late Memory (Mr. Knoll), The Trader (Mr. Schoch), Mechanism (Mr. McBain), Railway (Mr. T. L. Hu), Recommendation (Mr. H. F. Hu), Loofield (Mr. Liou), Blackwood (Mr. Yih).
A length and a half; half. Time, 2:6.4.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$15.90. Places, 1st \$5.70, 2nd \$6.10, 3rd \$5.80.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 158, 2nd 68, 3rd 77. Unplaced, 127, 26, 139, 125, 113, 398, 295, 78.
3.—The Ladies' Purse.—Presented. To be presented to the winning jockey. \$300. added. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$50. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners allowed 7 lbs. Jockeys to carry 1 lb. extra for every winning mount at this meeting.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Cirs's ches Headlight, Mr. Moller 157—1
Mr. Day's bay Heathland, Mr. Vida 154—2
Mr. Perchang's white Orientalism, Mr. Heard 150—3
Also ran: Gold Bar (Mr. H. F. Hu), Morning Star (Mr. Hill), Izumi (Mr. Nagai), Sideway (Mr. Liou), Black Jester (Mr. Chu).
One length; three-quarters. Time, 2:48.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$17.30. Places, 1st \$7.10, 2nd \$7.80, 3rd \$12.70.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 243, 2nd 249, 3rd 214. Unplaced, 379, 194, 12, 30, 386.

4.—The New Century Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$50. For bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 10 lbs. extra.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Perchang's grey Organism, Mr. Stewart 158—1
Mr. Y's ches Dunmore, Mr. Hill 155—2
Mr. Day's ches Meadowland, Mr. Vida 165—3
Also ran: Ohjo (Mr. Heard), Innocence (Mr. Yih), Omedeto (Mr. Liou), Dismuete (Mr. McBain), Kawachi (Mr. Nagai), Black Prince (Mr. Sleap), Tiger (Mr. Johnstone), Thai Much (Mr. Alves), Conqueror (Mr. H. F. Hu).
Half a length; short head. Time, 1:34.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$18. Places, 1st \$6.70, 2nd \$22.10, 3rd \$6.80.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 3, 2nd 61, 3rd 311. Unplaced, 489, 244, 76, 24, 196, 108, 83, 225, 242, 28.

5.—The Mongolian Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$50. For subscription griffins that have started at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed 3rd allowed 3 lbs. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won a race at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. In addition to the usual jockey allowance.—1 mile.

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey The Verger, Mr. Johnstone 150—1
Mr. Jedferno's skew Ypres, Mr. Vida 152—2
Mr. Chang Ho's cream The Chopper, Mr. Knoll 150—3
Also ran: Alford (Mr. Heard), Tarporly (Mr. Schoch), Tanfield (Mr. Stewart), Mangrove (Mr. H. F. Hu), Master Key (Mr. McBain), Tagrag (Mr. Chu).
Short head; four lengths. Time, 2:11.2.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$12.50. Places, 1st \$6, 2nd \$7, 3rd \$5.70.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 64, 2nd 56, 3rd 351. Unplaced, 444, 321, 99, 364, 32, 408.

allowed 4 lbs. A griffin of this meeting, non-winner, allowed 7 lbs. The winner of the Trial Steeplechase Cup carries weight for inches as per scale. The winner of a Grand National 5 lbs. extra.—2 1/4 miles.

Mr. Henry Morris' grey Ashfield, Mr. Morris 148—1
Mr. Ezra's grey Nomadic, Mr. I. Ezra 156—2
Mr. Tonkin's brown Lille, Mr. Hayes 157—3
Also ran: Daisyfield (Mr. Boyd), Many lengths; the same.
Pari-mutuel, to win \$6.90. Places, 1st \$5.40, 2nd \$5.60.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 252, 2nd 375, 3rd 302. Unplaced, 63.

7.—The Farewell Cup.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25. For China ponies that have started in a flat race at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 3 lbs. Griffins of this meeting placed 2nd allowed 5 lbs. and unplaced allowed 12 lbs.—1 1/4 miles.

Messrs Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard 155—1
Mr. Spero's grey Concession, Mr. Moller 157—2
Mr. Day's bay Nurseryland, late Tringfield, Mr. H. F. Hu 158—3
Also ran: Faked Wheel (Mr. Mottu), The Spec, late Memory (Mr. Knoll), Kuroshio (Mr. Nagai), Orientalism (Mr. T. L. Hu), Candlelight (Mr. Sleap), Railway (Mr. Liou), Milkway (Mr. Yih).
Three lengths; two. Time, 2:41.1.
Pari-mutuel, to win \$7.30. Places, 1st \$5.90, 2nd \$9.50, 3rd \$14.70.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 426, 2nd 444, 3rd 434. Unplaced, 514, 117, 197, 236, 227, 328, 319.

8.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—Value \$1,000. 2nd pony \$300. 3rd pony \$100. A forced entry for all winners of flat races at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. H. E. Morris' bay Beaconsfield 158—1
Messrs Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Victor 158—2
Mr. Cirs's dun Fairlight, Mr. H. F. Hu 158—3
Also ran: Mush (Mr. Johnstone), Lucky Star (Mr. Hill), Sideway (Mr. H. F. Hu) and Talsio (Mr. Vida).
Many lengths; one and a half. Time, 2:38.4.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$7.30. Places, 1st \$5.90, 2nd \$8.60, 3rd \$7.60.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 1646, 2nd 2594, 3rd 2383. Qualified ponies, 1866, 434, 1675, 2405, 2486, 1006, 52, 847, 1299, 442, 1373, 2357, 1290, 1885.

9.—The Nil Desperandum Cup.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$50. For bona fide griffins that have started in a flat race at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs.—9 furlongs.

Mr. Tucksong's brown Morning Star, Mr. Hill 152—1
Mr. Cloud's grey Highway, Mr. T. L. Hu 150—2
Messrs Toeg and Speelman's bay Ohio, Mr. Knoll 150—3
Also ran: Innocence (Mr. Ma), Tokusho (Mr. Liou), Optimism (Mr. Vida), Wingrove (Mr. McBain), So Much (Mr. Alves), Not Much (Mr. Mottu), Spring Weather (Mr. H. F. Hu).
Many lengths; one and a half. Time, 2:30.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$9.70. Places, 1st \$7.50, 2nd \$64.80, 3rd \$22.70.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 290, 2nd 727, 3rd 559. Unplaced, 121, 352, 778, 618, 555, 369, 731.

10.—The National Hunt Stakes.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. For all paper hunt ponies that have been through a hunt during the season 1916-1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never won a flat race of 1 1/4 miles or over allowed 5 lbs. Winners, since January 1, 1916, 5 lbs. extra and ponies that have never won a race allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.—2 miles.

Mr. Henry Morris' brown Wakefield, Mr. Stewart 160—1
Messrs Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. Hill 172—2
Mr. Z. L's grey The Raider, Mr. Liou 165—3
Also ran: The Vet (Mr. Knoll), Perhaps (Mr. I. Ezra), Harry (Mr. Vida), Gros Papa (Mr. McBain), Galloway (Mr. H. F. Hu), House Boy (Mr. Chu).
Short head; half a length. Time, 4:29.2.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$7.10. Places, 1st \$5.80, 2nd \$7.30, 3rd \$10.60.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 379, 2nd 190, 3rd 191. Unplaced, 426, 296, 338, 623, 570, 460.

Today's Football

S.R.C. v. S.F.C.
This league game will be played on the S.R.C. Ground, kick off at 2.45.

S.F.C.—A. McLean, P. Fisherwood, M. Tonkin, D. Campbell, W. J. Gande (Capt.), W. J. Brown, P. T. Hollander, A. N. Other, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake, A. H. Leslie.
S. R. C. Team:—C. E. Ollerdesen, E. Turner, F. J. England, A. M. A. Hansen, T. Wigton, W. A. Webb, H. Dawe, T. W. R. Wilson, R. J. S. Brandt, G. Norris, J. H. Wade.
Referee: Mr. H. G. Boyling.
Public School v. S.F.C. 2nd XI.

This match will be played on the Widow's Monument Ground, kick off at 2.45 p.m.

The following have been selected to represent the Public School:—A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith (Capt.), J. Turner, T. Roberts, G. F. Tipp, F. Madar, A. V. White, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, A. Johanson, M. Fox.

Reserves: A. B. Ferris and B. Shirazee.

S.F.C. 2nd XI will be selected from the following:—

L. Bertie, E. R. Bradley, H. J. Johns, J. Stellingwerf, L. P. O'Driscoll, C. S. Cheetham, B. L. Cheetham, S. T. Clark, A. E. S. Thompson, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.), E. M. Caristo, A. Martin, C. Martin.

Referee: Mr. H. F. Landers.

Police 2nd XI v. Customs
This game will be played on the Police ground, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

Police team:—Howells: T. Foley and W. Robertson (Capt.); P. Page, J. Clissold and J. Kilkenny; A. Knight, H. Jefferson, J. Watson, F. Bridger and J. Colter.

Hanbury O. B. vs. St. Xavier's

The following players will represent the Hanbury Old Boys against the St. Xavier's School:—Madar: L. Quincey, F. Wittack, E. Gifford, E. Meares, S. Emamooddeen, A. Maitland, J. Pettersen, A. Sofoulis, C. Sofoulis, H. Hayward.

A. A. Club v. Wilmington

The American Athletic Club and the Wilmington are scheduled to meet on the Club's ground, at the Race Course, this afternoon, at three o'clock. The Club has notified a long string of players to turn out and requests that they shall all be on the ground by 2.30, in order to get some practice and allow of a good selection being made. The men asked to attend are: Evers, Neergard, Woods, Oots, Deeland, Vanderbeek, Ashley, Rosenfeld, Glenby, Stewart, Britton, Luke, Cowan, Rasmussen, Langley, Rodger, McCloy and Wilhoit.

Hockey

Public School v. 'B' Co., 2nd XI
This match will be played on the Race Course, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—C. Barradas, A. Madsen, W. Mooney (Capt.), E. T. Nash, G. D. Raeburn, V. O. Remedios, E. Robinson, A. E. Ferris, H. V. Rowland, J. Pearson, A. N. Other.

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Basketball

The U. S. S. Helena won the Far Eastern Basketball championship by out-playing the Red Sox in a hard game last night, the final count being 30-19. The game started off with the Helena taking the lead, but, in the latter part of the first half, the Reds made a desperate spurt and forged ahead and at the end of the period the score stood 16-12 in the Red Sox favor.

With a lead of 4 points, it looked like a Red Sox night and the large crowd of local fans kept up a terrific din until the half ended. In the second half, Lundy started the scoring with a pretty basket and followed with a beautiful shot from midfloor. Gans worked the ball up-floor and scored. A moment later, Gans added another basket and was followed by Lundy.

Collins scored one and Gans and Lundy each added another tally and the game was over.

The Red Sox worked the ball up the floor time after time again in the second half only to lose it. The forwards could not locate the basket and not a single goal was thrown in this half. Only three points were scored, these being fouls converted into goals by Neergard.

The Helena team put up a splendid game and clearly deserved their victory. They both out-shot and out-passed the local boys and were always on the ball from start to finish.

Capt. Lundy proved himself a real star, playing all over the floor and his shooting was accurate from any position. Local fans will be sorry to learn that Lundy will not appear on the Helena line-up again next season, as he is returning to the States. His sensational playing will be greatly missed and his team will have hard work finding a substitute. Collins and Gans put up a great game, while Hykes, for the Red Sox, deserves special mention.

The line-up for the

Red Sox.	Field	Foul	Goals.	Total.
Neergard, E.	1	5	1	7
Meals, E.	1	6	—	7
Hykes, C.	3	—	—	6
Woods, G.	—	—	—	—
Britton, G.	—	—	—	—
				19
Helena.				
Lundy, L.	6	4	16	26
Collins, F.	2	2	6	10
Montgomery, E.	1	—	2	3
Gans, G.	3	—	6	9
McDonald, G.	—	—	—	—
				30

Umpire: Mr. Blythe.

Y.M.C.A. Defeat Wilmington
The Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors won from the Wilmington by the score of 30-26. The game was exceedingly close and exciting and at the end of the second half an additional period of 5 minutes had to be played, as the score was 24 all.

The Y.M.C.A. were able to place three baskets to the Wilmington's one, making the final score 30-26.

Swan and Hoh, of the Y.M.C.A., played well, while Montgomery and Blackman starred for the Wilmington.

The line-up:—

Y.M.C.A.—McCloy, F.; Zee, F.; Swan, C.; Hoh, G.; Crocker, G.; Wilmington.—Montgomery, F.; Decker, L.; Goldstucker, G.; Blackman, G.

Mr. Blythe, Umpire.

The Indians will meet the Physical Directors at the Y.M.C.A. tonight at 6.30.

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WEATHER

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. Fresh
or strong monsoon all along the
coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 27, 1917

Political Crisis in Japan

DISSOLUTION of the Japanese
Parliament at the moment
when it was about to vote want
of confidence in the Terauchi Ministry
marks a new and important crisis
in the political tangle which the
leaders of the Island Empire have
been trying to unravel ever since
the soldier-premier took the reins
of government from old Okuma's
skilled hands.

The questions at issue resolve
themselves into the fundamental
one of a fight by the progressive
statesmen of Japan for Constitutional
Government. Terauchi was
regarded as holding himself and his
ministry above party and above
Parliament and this is still the
issue. For weeks past the most
influential newspapers in Japan
have been filled with discussions
of the questions involved and the
rights considered to be at stake.

The Tokyo Asahi blamed the
Genro for bringing about the pre-
sented political impasse. The editor
said:

"In this age, a ministry, in order
to conduct the government of the
nation smoothly, must base its
strength upon a majority in the
House of Representatives. The
strength of the House of Peers
must, of course, be taken into con-
sideration. But the chief con-
sideration should be given to the
lower House. When Marquis
Okuma resigned on account of age,
and recommended Viscount Kato as
his successor as he is the chief
of the majority party in the Diet,
the Genro, in offering evidence to His
Majesty, should have studied this
point carefully before they decided
what course they should advise. To
be sure, the last general election
may not have been conducted in an
honorable manner because of the
complicity of Viscount Oura, Home
Minister, in a bribery case, as
illustrated in the election in Ishi-
kawa Prefecture, which had to be
annulled and a new election insti-
tuted.

"But if the Genro had thought
that the Kenseikai, which secured
the majority by that method, did
not really represent the majority
of the nation, they should have re-
commended Mr. Hara, president of
the Seiyukai, in place of Viscount
Kato. They did neither. They
chose Count Terauchi, who has no
support in the Diet. Although the
Seiyukai was a minority party, yet
the Kokuminto might have sup-
ported the Seiyukai as being a
better party than the Kenseikai.
Some of the members of the Kensei-
kai also might have joined, as that
party always wants to be a govern-
ment party. If so, the budget for
the year 1917 might have passed.
Even if it did not, the Genro would
have an excuse to make for their
mistake in judgment. They did not
take that course.

"Now the Kokuminto has severed
its connections with the Seiyukai
and decided to introduce the want
of confidence resolution. The Ken-
seikai has decided to join the
Kokuminto in the move. The
Terauchi ministry must either re-
tire or have the Diet dissolved. We
regret that many of the plans of the
government will not be carried out
because of this political impasse, as,
for instance, the additional expenses
of construction of war-ships and
the completion of the eight and

four plan and the expenses of the
aviation corps to be organized by
the War Office. Should the budget
be not passed in the regular session,
the development of the nation will
be delayed just that long. Even if
the Diet is dissolved, it is doubtful
whether the government will be
able to secure a majority in the
new Diet. If so, the majority party
will again defeat the government
bills in the extra session which will
be called after the dissolution. The
Genro should carefully note all
these developments."

The Nichi-Nichi in its usual vein
reiterates the need of downing the
Terauchi ministry. The editor has
no doubt that the Kenseikai will take
a concerted action with the Koku-
minto in introducing a want-of-con-
fidence resolution. It is a proper
thing for political parties in Japan
to down a super-party ministry like
Count Terauchi's. All the sentiment-
al considerations should be set aside
and everyone should stand pat. The
Kenseikai is a party which will never
stand side by side with the Terauchi
ministry. The Seiyukai is an un-
friendly party to the Kenseikai, so
the two will never go together. Pe-
sides the Seiyukai by nature is a
party which courts favor of the
ministries in power. The present
stand of that party is taken for the
purpose of winning the favor of the
Terauchi ministry. As for the
Terauchi ministry, it tries to defeat
the Kenseikai under the guise of
impartiality. The nation should
beware of the venomous claws of the
Hambatsu (clan clique) ministry.
The political parties of Japan have
now come to a time when they have
to fight against this evil. The editor
trusts that they will show themselves
equal to the situation this time.

The Yomiuri has a different view
of the Nichi-Nichi as to the stand
of the Seiyukai. The Seiyukai
should not necessarily be blamed for
taking a stand of neutrality. Even
if a thing is logical it may not be
applied when the nation's good is
considered. The editor advises those
who urge the Terauchi ministry to
resign to retire quietly and reform
the political parties in such a way
as to make them useful. The want-
of-confidence resolution may be in-
troduced and it may be opposed, both
for some reason. By having a
division of opinion on the political
system of the nation can be improved.

The Jiji is not so violently opposed
to the super-party ministry as the
other papers are. A super-party
ministry is not necessarily evil; the
chief point is how well the affairs of
the Empire are managed by the
government. But in this age of re-
presentative government, it is an
impossibility for a ministry to try
to govern the nation by a super-
party policy alone. A ministry to
stay in power long must have sup-
port of a political party. Besides,
the Terauchi ministry has not been
able to do anything noteworthy
since its formation. Its super-party
attitude has already won the ill-will
of the Diet. It is natural that the
ministry has been brought face to
face with the problem of its own
resignation or the Diet's dissolution.

If the ministry wants to resign when
the want of confidence resolution is
passed, then it will be all right. But
if it wants to stay longer in power,
the ministry must change its attitude
toward the Diet. It must change "its
clothes from the heavy suit to a light
one." There have been examples of
the change of political clothes in the
past. Prince Ito and Prince Katsura
made them. Why not Count Terau-
chi?

The Tokyo Mainichi urges the
downing of the Genro first and then
the defeat of the Terauchi ministry.
The second will naturally follow the
first. The Kenseikai and the Koku-
minto should first introduce a re-
solution in the Diet to present a
memorial to the throne to exclude
the Genro. The Genro excluded, the
foundation of the Terauchi ministry
will crumble.

Chivalry in the Air Service

The Commandant of the prisoners'
camp at Osnabruck (Hanover), where
a number of captured British airmen
are interned, has received the follow-
ing letter from the father of Boelcke,
the famous German aviator, in whose
memory they had sent a wreath:—
"Ziebig, near Dersau,
"November 12, 1916.
"Sir—You have been so kind as to
send a wreath as last tribute for our
son being killed while fighting for
his country that had been dedicated
by the British flying officers interned
in the camp at Osnabruck.

"We beg to thank you for having
granted the wish of the interned
gentlemen, and ask you to kindly in-
form them that their noble display of
real chivalrous feeling has been re-
ceived with heartfelt gratitude and
has left a splendid impression through-
out Germany. Please God, that the
chivalrous relations that have ever
existed between German and British
airmen, and that, to our delight, has
often been displayed by our son,
might soon move into the relations of
the nations.—With heartfelt gratitude
towards you and the interned British
officers, yours very obediently,
"(Professor) M. Boelcke."

TIME-POWER

Why the War Must Be Won in the West

By Lovat Fraser
(Daily Mail)

Now that we are entering on
another year it is necessary to de-
clare with greater frankness than
heretofore the familiar proposition
that this war must be won in the
west.

If the Allies do not win the war
in the west they will not win it
anywhere. The Daily Mail has un-
ceasingly expounded the western
view, which has become more than
ever the essence of the situation.

In this country we do not think
enough about the one paramount
object of winning the war. We are
constantly distracted by other issues,
which seem to arise with unflagging
regularity once a week and cloud
the national mind and purpose. The
recent change of Government was a
distraction, although a necessary
one. Then came the distraction of
the German peace trap. Last week
we saw President Wilson effectually
shattering his own dream of living
in history as the Great Pacificator.

Even Christmas is almost an un-
warrantable distraction, for the one
thing we ought to be asking our-
selves is: How are we going to win
the war next year?

The words "next year" are used
adversely, for just as we have been
wasteful of money and men, so we
have hitherto most shamefully
squandered time. Mr. Bonar Law
has been much criticised for blurt-
ing out publicly the remark that
the war could not go on indefinitely
upon its present terrific scale. I
agree with the commentator who
observed that "it must go on long
enough for us to win," but Mr.
Bonar Law was right. The war can-
not go on indefinitely, because if it
did the whole world would starve.

In other words, we have not got
all eternity in which to win the war,
and decisions made just now are
heavy with destiny. The great de-
fect of the military policy of the
Allies is that it has been often
vitiated by divided aims and weak-
ened by secret differences. The
quarrel is said to be between the
"Westerners" and the "Easterners,"
just as it is in Germany, but the
expressions need clearer definition in
the case of the Allies. There are
now four main fronts. They are:

- (1) The western front, consist-
ing of France and Flanders.
- (2) The southern front, confined
to Italy.
- (3) The eastern front, which
must now be held to include both
Russia and Rumania.
- (4) The Balkan front, by which
is meant all the regions south of
the Lower Danube.

Our quarrels are not between
"Westerners" and "Easterners," but
between Western men and Balkan
men. Their points of difference are
at times almost paralysing, and his
utmost efforts should now be made
to compose them.

The existing problem in the Bal-
kans can be reduced to the very
simplest terms. Germany, it is
argued, plunged half the world into
war because she wanted to carve
out a road to the East. She had to
attack France and Russia first in
order to overcome their inevitable
opposition and to leave them perma-
nently weakened; but her true
objective was through the Balkans
into Asia, "from Hamburg to the
Persian Gulf." The inference is
obvious, and I have repeatedly ex-
pressed it. Cut permanently some-
where in the Balkans the German
road to the East, and the war will
be shortened because the Germans
will have failed in their main pur-
pose.

As an abstract proposition, or a
counsel of perfection, this contention
is unanswerable; but is it a practical
line of policy today? Have we time
and opportunity left for the tremen-
dous military operations involved
in cutting the German road through
the Balkans?

Discussions of this vital issue are
almost invariably confused because
they mix up purely political with
purely military questions. When we
read such an admirable book as M.
Andre Cheradame's "Pan-German
Plot Unmasked" we are all convinced
about Germany's political objects;
but the chief thing we ought to
think about is how to effect the
military overthrow of Germany with
the means and in the time remain-
ing at our disposal. I am sure I
could write a most attractive book
demonstrating that the best way to
overthrow Germany would be to
march to Berlin; but Berlin is a
long way off, and so in effect is the
Balkan railway. We must courage-
ously examine this question in the
light of present-day facts, and never
mind what any of us said three, six,
or twelve months ago. We are now
crowding whole decades into a year.
The world is being transformed so

rapidly that centuries seem to rush
past us while we stand at gaze.

The great mistake of the "Balkan
men," most of whom are politicians
rather than soldiers, is that they
have never faced, and in many cases
have never understood, the military
requirements of a Balkan campaign.
They have dribbled out divisions
when they should have sent whole
armies. They tried to force the
Dardanelles with old warships, and
thought at first to storm the heights
of Gallipoli with 40,000 men. They
sent a belated corporal's guard to
Salonica when Serbia was in her
death-agony. They brought in
Rumania at the wrong time. They
actually fancied that they could
overawe Athens with a handful of
marines. They have never perceiv-
ed what it means to wage war in
the Balkans against an enemy
backed by an incomparable railway
system, shielded by mountain
ranges, and operating on interior
lines.

There is only one way for us to
operate on the Balkan front, and
there has always been only one way.
The Allies must provide a million
men for the Balkans, and must make
provision for keeping the force up
to that strength. If they are able
to maintain a million men in the
Balkans for at least a year, they
might then cut the German road to
the East. If they are not so prepar-
ed, then it is futile to talk about
seeking a decision in the Near East.
They must send all their supplies
and munitions by sea. They would
require an unthinkable number of
transporters. Their forces would have
to advance through roadless and
mountainous countries. Finally,
when they had severed the Balkan
railway at Sofia or Adrianople or
Belgrade, they would probably dis-
cover that as the result of such a
vast and weakening undertaking
they would have lost Antwerp for
ever.

Politically, I belong to the Eastern
school. For twenty years I have
played a modest part in calling at-
tention to German designs on Asia
Minor and the Persian Gulf. All
my instincts favor a blow in the
East if it is possible; but we must
dismiss our political predilections
and look solely at the military
situation. The mistakes of the past
cannot now be undone. The factor
of time precludes the Allies from
developing distant campaigns on a
grandiose scale. The factor of sea
transport is an additional obstacle.
The Russian main front ought to be
of immense importance in the com-
ing year, but the fate of the world
must be staked upon the western
front, and nowhere else. To that
end all our energies must be devoted.

I do not in the least mean that
we should withdraw from Salonica
or Macedonia. My point is that the
war cannot now be won in the
Balkans.

Are we, then, it will be asked, to
disregard Germany's present pos-
session of her coveted route to the
East? Not at all. A complete Ger-
man defeat in the west ought to
settle that and many other prob-
lems; but there is another govern-
ing formula which I expound-
ed in The Daily Mail more
than a year ago. It is this: Guard
Egypt and the Suez Canal. So long
as we hold Egypt and the Canal
firmly we menace the pan-German
plot. The key to the East is still
Calcutta, and the Canal is the keyhole.

Topics In Brief

Von Mackensen will be known as
the man who put rue in Rumania.—
Philadelphia North American.

By now Rumania probably realizes
just how badly the Allies needed her
assistance.—Detroit Free Press.

Much of the fugitive verse that is
cluttering up magazine columns
these days apparently is fugitive
from justice.—Newark News.

The Germans in Belgium have im-
prisoned a Dr. Bull. His offense
probably consists in being related to
John.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Cotton consumption is one sort
against which the health authorities
take no steps.—Columbia State.

Cheer up, consumer, coal is \$50 a
ton in Italy.—Wall Street Journal.

Professor Munsterberg says that
after the war German Kultur will
rule the world. O Death, where is
thy sting!—Boston Transcript.

Constantine of Greece spends all
his spare time congratulating him-
self that, unlike Ferdinand of Ruman-
ia, he did not bite into the pie before
it had cooled sufficiently.—New York
Evening Sun.

It was said at the Clinical Congress
in Philadelphia that high living was
responsible for most operations. We
have long suspected it. But the
doctors insist on living high.—New
York Morning Telegraph.

'Over The Top'

By An Officer

The Infantry will advance to the
attack of the First Objective at 1.30
p.m.—

Operation Orders.
8 a.m.—Since dawn two lion-
hearted servants, who came up five
miles under shell fire during the
night, have been busy with mys-
terious rites in the bottom of the
trench.

It is quite a good trench, as
trenches on the Somme go, about
shoulder-deep, with long holes
scooped at intervals in the sandy
parapet (rather like the tombs of
Christian martyrs in the catacombs),
where one may sleep, if one can.
The trench is just the breadth of a
man. To pass along it, crowded as
it now is with men, requires the
agility of the jungle ape blended with
the patience of Job.

The previous occupants of the
officers' corner of the trench, who
displayed such indecent joy on being
relieved last night, have scooped out
a niche in the parapet to serve as a
table. On this one of the servants
deposits a teapot, a loaf, a plate of
cold boiled bacon, a saucer of butter,
and two tin cups, and announces
breakfast.

We stop studying the view. The
trench is not deep enough to prevent
one's enjoying the landscape, a
stretch of undulating pasture in
front, then a reddish, greyish tangle
of wire running in front of a yellow
scar gashed in the grass. Beyond
it is a village wreathed in dense
clouds of smoke. The noise—not to
forget a detail—is ear-splitting. That
is why we all eat breakfast
standing up. If you sit down the
thud of the shells bursting in the
German lines rattles your ear-drums
till your head aches.

We are only four officers with the
two companies that are going to lead
the attack, for we are going in "under
strength." While we breakfast, my
company commander and I pore over
our maps spread out on the parapet
of the trench. For the hundredth
time we discuss the plans we have
made for keeping our direction as
we advance to each successive
objective. We disagree violently as
to whether we turn half left, on
leaving the trench, as he maintains,
or a quarter left, which is my
opinion.

8.30 a.m.—We still breakfast.
The subaltern of the other company,
pointing at the landscape with a
piece of bread and jam, says:
"Doesn't their wire look beastly?"

8.45 a.m.—The sun comes out and
floods the scene with light, even
tingeing the shell-bursts with gold.
You catch yourself looking at your
watch. "Only a quarter to nine!" is
what you say. What you are think-
ing is that in five hours, anyhow, this
rotten waiting about will be over,
one way or another.

9.30 a.m.—The other company
commander retires to his Christian
martyr's tomb and reads the Field.
His subaltern is still eating bread
and jam. My company commander
writes a note to the company ser-
geant-major. I watch two grey-coated
Huns plodding stolidly along among
the shell-bursts, carrying a plank.
They disappear.

10 a.m.—Three aeroplanes come
out from over our lines. Rather
more noise in consequence,
"Archies," machine-gun fire.

10.30 a.m.—German "H.E." shrap-
nel, very black, very smelly, very
noisy, very erratic. The other com-
pany commander leaves his hole and
demands to know why the blazes we
are kept loafing about like this all
the morning; people always attack
at dawn; why make a blessed
matinee of it?

11 a.m.—Francis demands down
the trench for Sergeant Bradawl:
"Pass the word down for Sergeant
Bradawl." One of the servants
vouchsafes the information that the
sergeant was killed last night. "On
the water fatigue, sir," he says. "I
saw him dead myself." More aero-
planes, more noise, more German
shrapnel, most objectionable, but
wide.

11.30 a.m.—Two hours more! My
company commander and I agree we
will stay where we are till one
o'clock, then go along the trench to
the right where the company is, see
that the men can all get out of the
trench easily, and pick a good jump-
ing off place for ourselves.

Noon.—The servants produce a
bottle of port. It betrays consid-
erable signs of the agitation of the
night. We partake of "port wine
and a bisuit" in approved style. Wine
does not taste well out of a chipped
enamel mug, especially port after it
has been under shell fire.

12.15 p.m.—We lunch off tona-
nage, bread, and sand. The port is by
this time so thick that if fortunately
veils the interesting mineral de-

posits in the bottom of the mug. I
retire to the Christian martyr's tomb
and read several pages of the Field
without understanding them.

12.30 p.m.—One hour more!
Great map and compass work by
everybody. Much discussion about the
final objective, somewhere beyond the
smoke wreaths round the village.
My company commander produces a
two-franc piece. "We'll toss who
goes over with the leading platoon,"
he says. "Winner goes second." I
win.

12.45 p.m.—My servant, wearing
the chastened yet hopeful air of a
second in the prize-ring, divests me
of my raincoat and cap and hands
me my helmet, then girds about my
waist my belt with all the com-
plicated paraphernalia of modern
war—revolver, compass, field-glasses,
gas helmet. The other officers are
similarly occupied. Conversation
languishes.

12.55 p.m.—Our orderlies appear,
mysteriously, unbidden, at our sides,
as is the way of orderlies. We four
officers compare watches. My com-
pany commander and I set off along
the trench.

1 p.m.—The British soldier is as
full of angles as he is in a Nevin-
gton war picture. He and his equipment
stick out all over the trench. We
are squeezed, battered, and bruised
as we force our way along the trench
foot by foot. The men are singularly
quiet—the old ones phlegmatic,
the young ones thoughtful.

1.10 p.m.—The din is awe-inspir-
ing; the very air seems to tremble
with noise. This must be the inten-
sive bombardment. It make the
nerves tingle with excitement. The
men are waking up. You look at
your watch and wonder how much
longer you can bear the strain of
waiting not for what may happen but
to fight—to get at them.

1.20 p.m.—We find a good spot to
get out from, right in the center of
the company. The men of the
platoon that is to lead are standing
in the niches they have cut, ready to
leave the trench at the sound of the
whistle.

1.25 p.m.—Five minutes to go!
We get our whistles out. My com-
pany commander gets up in our
niche. The noise is deafening. You
have to shout to make yourself
heard.

1.27 p.m.—"Three minutes more I
make it!" bawls my company com-
mander in my ear. I nod, without
lifting my eyes from my wrist.

1.28 p.m.—A man beside me points
excitedly to the left. "They're off!"
he yells. I see a stream of figures
moving forward, ever so slowly, on
the extreme left. It is a false start
but they keep on.

1.29 p.m.—We are still waiting.
My company commander has one
foot on the parapet. He turns round
and grins at me.

1.30 p.m.—A whistle just above
me, whistles all along the line, men
scrambling, stumbling on every side.
The first platoons are off. Lord!
What a row!

1.31 p.m.—How very leisurely
everybody seems to be moving for-
ward! My platoon is tumbling out
of the trench; I presume I blew my
whistle. Smoke and noise and figures
swarming through the haze. My com-
pany commander waits for me as I
come up and roars in my ear: "Half
left; you see I was right!" A man
beside you exclaims, "Oh!" in pain-
ed astonishment. "Seems, and you
see him at your side, with the blood
gushing out of his head."

Then you realise you are "over
the top"—and you never knew it.

The Dead Astronomer

(In memory of Percival Lowell, late
Head of the Lowell Observatory at
Flagstaff, Ariz.)

Across the gentle night stars bud
and bloom,
Tolling the ebb and flow of cycling
time;
Spun out from the Creator's mighty
loom,
They sing for evermore the An-
cient Rhyme.

Purple and gold and bluish-white
they gleam,
Above these crags and canyons,
thunder-dawn.
The garden-paths of Pollux lie a-
dream,
While Death—the Sentinel—keeps
watch, alone.

Lo! he is gone—the Searcher of the
Skies!
No more the mountain breezes stir
his hair,
The while he marks, with genius-
flaming eyes,
The hills on Mars, or some young
comet's lair.

Great curving streams of suns and
wreaths of stars
That swung before him in that
fiery sea,
Now play his funeral march on view-
less bars—
Aerial Ocean's proudest page-
antry!

Yea, he is gone! yet somewhere, with
the Sun,
That scatters far the laggard mists
of morn,
His spirit soars, like Rigol—Silver
One,
Whose colors oft blue eastern
Night adorn.

Not by lone trappers' trails, nor on
the sea,
Nor in the woods when Evening's
lamp burns dim,
Shall he be met, but 'mid the galaxy
Of Suns and Moons and Stars, look
ye for him!

J. CORSON MILLER.
—New York Times.

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aspirations characteristic of the many sections of dissenters; the extremely interesting habits and customs which prevail in the different provinces; the economic conditions of the peasants; their domestic trades; the immense communal fisheries in South-eastern Russia; the thousands of forms taken by the popular co-operative organisations (the Artels); the 'inner colonisation' of Russia, which can only be compared with that of the United States; the evolution of ideas of landed property, and so on—all these became the subjects of extensive research.

"The great ethnographical expedition organised by the Grand Duke Constantine, in which a number of our best writers took part, was only the forerunner of many expeditions, great and small, which were organised by the numerous Russian scientific societies for the detailed study of Russia's ethnography, folklore, and economics. There were men like Yakushkin, who devoted all his life to wandering on foot from village to village, dressed like the poorest peasant, and without any sort of thought of tomorrow; . . . living with the peasants in their poor huts and collecting folk songs and ethnographic material of the highest value."

"Russian educated society, which formerly hardly knew the peasants otherwise than from the balconies of their country houses, was thus brought in a few years into a close intercourse with all divisions of the toiling masses; and it is easy to understand the influence which this intercourse exercised, both upon the development of political ideas and the whole character of Russian literature."

The Color Schemes Of A Painter

A famous portrait painter gives the following color schemes as being best suited to various types of women:

Brunettes, with clear skin and color in their cheeks, red, yellow, orange, olive and russet.
Blondes, with clear skin and bright eyes, blues, greens, and mauves. A fresh complexion blonde looks especially well in green. Fair skin blondes look well in purple. For young girls, nothing is prettier than pink. The colors that suit everybody are white, gray and black. Two-color combinations that are good: Black and warm brown, violet and pale green, chocolate and bright blue, deep red and gray, deep blue and pink, claret and buff. Three-color combinations that are good: red, blue and orange; orange, black and light blue; light salmon, dark green and scarlet; brown, light orange and purple; crimson lake, greenish yellow and black.

To Mend a Raincoat
A raincoat may be mended easily and in a few minutes in the following way. Place the garment wrong side up on any smooth surface, such as a table. Bring the torn edges carefully and closely together with the hands; then firmly seal the same with a strip of adhesive tape. The garment may be used immediately and the rent will not be noticeable.

Washable

"Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water applied like Distemper and drying as hard as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper Cost.

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Russian Folk-Novellists

"An important division of Russian novelists, almost totally unknown in Western Europe, and yet representing perhaps the most typical portion of Russian literature," Prince P. Kropotkin writes in his volume on Russian Literature, "are the 'Folk-Novellists.' . . . By 'Folk-Novellists' we mean, of course, not those who write for the people, but those who write about the people: the peasants, the miners, the factory workers, the lowest strata of population in towns, the tramps. Bret Harte in his sketches of the mining camps, Zola in 'L'Assommoir' and

Hardy's 'Woodlanders'), has had in the Russian novel its own painter."

"Serfdom," the writer says, "was abolished in 1861, and the time for mere lamentation over its evils was gone. Proof that the peasants were human beings, accessible to all human feelings, was no longer needed. New and far deeper problems concerning the life and ideals of the Russian people rose before every thinking Russian. Here was a mass of nearly fifty million people whose manners of life, whose creeds, ways of thinking, and ideals were totally different from those of the educated classes, and who at the same time were as unknown to the world-be leaders of progress as if these millions spoke a quite different language and belonged to a quite different race."

"Our best men felt that all the future development of Russia would be hampered by the ignorance, if it continued—and literature did its best to answer the great questions which besieged the thinking man at every step of his social and political activity."

"The years of 1858-1878 were years of the ethnographical exploration of Russia on such a scale that nowhere in Europe or America do we find anything similar. The monument

of old folklore and poetry; the common law of different parts and nationalities of the Empire; the religious beliefs and the forms of worship, and still more the social

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1½ Cups Flour

1 Tablespoonful Sugar

3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.

3 Eggs.

1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM

¼ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

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36 Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

36 Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

36 Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

36 Hours—10 a.m. to

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 31	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	4.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3	7.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	7.00	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	San Francisco	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	7.00	Vancouver B.C.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	7.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 27	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	..	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3	7.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 27	noon	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Marseilles etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	..	London etc.	Hitsachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 27	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwonggang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Amoy & Swatow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Foochow	Taiwan	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Hongkong via Manila	Korea maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
Feb 1	..	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hongkong, Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 27	7.00	Dalry	Ishin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Dalry	Saito maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Wailaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb 2	7.00	Tientsin and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 27	7.00	M.N. Hankow etc.	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	M.N. do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	M.N. do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Kiangkwad	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Slangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 27 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Monday, Jan. 29 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Captain T. Ota, will leave on Tuesday, January 30. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for Hongkong via Manila is appointed to sail from Nagasaki tomorrow, and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the 30th inst. She will be despatched as above on the same day and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakual Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, Jan. 25, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today about 2 p.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, January 30.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalry:—Miss M. Olsen, Mr. M. Rishood, Mr. H. H. Jess, Mr. S. Jackson, Mr. T. Chederidly, Mrs. Zimmerman and Mr. Lineky.

Per H.O. s.s. Changan from Hankow:—Mr. Permeard.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Miss Dora J. Zimur, Mr. Menhoff, Mr. D. H. Padim and Mr. F. C. Weber.

Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo:—Miss E. Peterson, Capt. Wallace, Messrs. G. Wallace, Guttill, Gatsun, Sung and Ambou and Rev. Father Sailler.

Passengers Departed

Per L.C. s.s. Tuckwo for Chinkiang:—Mr. M. J. Kelly. For Hankow:—Mrs. G. M. Jameson, Mr. G. Frankel, Rev. E. A. Hamilton, Mr. H. J. Denham and Capt. J. Gray.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	3769	Ger.	Carlotta	YWGW
Dec 31	Ningpo	Asosan maru	1109	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Jan 23	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Jan 25	Hongkong	Anhui	1855	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Lloyd	B VII
Jan 5	Hongkong	China	3855	Aus.	Lloyd	B VIII
Jan 21	Hankow	Changon	1288	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N.S.W.
Jan 25	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 30	Chinkiang	Erivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Jan 16	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	185	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Jan 18	Belengham	Feasless	683	Am.	C. J. & E. Co.	YTPD
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	CLW
Jan 19	Japan	Gemini	3.6	Br.	M. B. K.	YTPD
Jan 6	Foochow	Hainning	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KND
Jan 13	Foochow	Hsien	1839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	BI
Jan 18	Foochow	Hsinchi	1885	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 22	Foochow	Hsinfung	1885	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CMCW
Jan 25	Swatow	Holbow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 25	Swatow	J. L. Lockenbach	3094	Am.	Robert Dollar	EX
Jan 25	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtab	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	TKDD
Jan 18	Hankow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Jan 22	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 21	Japan	Katsura maru	128	Jap.	M. B. K.	YTPD
Jan 21	Chefoo	Kingzeig	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW
Jan 25	Hongkong	Kwongang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lianhua	306	Br.	J. M. & Co.	8 p
Nov 18	Hankow	Melbah	1883	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Melbah	1883	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Jan 13	San Francisco	Melfoo	406	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOCW
Jan 13	San Francisco	Maricopa	4224	Am.	A. T. Co.	APCLW
Jan 7	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. Co.	NSCW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phenius	4288	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	M. A.	KMAW
Jan 20	Chinwangtao	Protea	1025	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	TKDW
July 30	Tientsin	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silvia	3315	Aus.	Lloyd	B IX
Dec 31	Chang	Shubun	491	Chi.	S. S. N. Co.	KNA
Jan 3	Hongkong	Shidokoku maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B VII
Jan 25	Japan	Suwa maru	6864	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Jan 9	Hankow	Tehsiling	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 17	Hankow	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CMCW
Jan 22	Chefoo	Tungchow	1283	Br.	B. & S.	C.W
Jan 25	Hongkong	Tungking	3302	Dan.		
Jan 19	Japan	Utsai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	YTPD
Jan 17	Hankow	Whasenz	1746	Chi.	C. S. N. Co.	CMCW
Jan 25	Japan	Yawata maru	3856	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Slangyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei. Weather Report

25.—Overcast and drizzling weather in our regions. A depression originating from the Yangtze Valley across the Hwangho Valley and moves towards the Pechihli Bay. High barometers readings on the Eastern sea.

26.—Weather cold and fine in the early morning, becoming again gradually damp and overcast.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, January 26, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar at Centig., mm.	766.5	76.84
" " inches.	30.19	30.19
Variation, mm. for 24 h.	-.412	14.49
Variation, mm. for 12 h.	1.32	1.38
Wind (Direction)	SW	SW
" (Miles)	12.4	9.3
Temperature (Cen)	2.6	3.8
" (Fahr)	27.5	38.5
Relative humidity	95	95
Bar at Centig.	766.5	76.84
" " inches	30.19	30.19



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Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

80,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917	1917
MONTAGLE	7 Feb.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 Apr.
MONTAGLE	18 Apr.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	21 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN,
General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent,
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	Feb. 3	1917
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 23	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.

Telephone No. 2229. 31, Soochow Road.

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N. Y. K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

SUWA MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Sekino	Jan. 27
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	15,500	Capt. S. Tominaga	Feb. 25

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Feb. 12, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Mar. 11, 1917
TOYOOKA MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Shinomiya	Jan. 31, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.
KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 Capt. N. Kawashima, Jan. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 27
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 30
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudaki	Feb. 4
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Feb. 6
SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Feb. 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa	Feb. 1, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Salto	Feb. 8, 1917

FOR JAPAN.
IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Takago, Feb. 10, 1917
AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.
AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Jan. 30, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda	Mar. 20, ..
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda	Apr. 17, ..

CALCUTTA LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
TOKUJI IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	3	10
208	8	15	209	8	15
234	11	18	235	11	18
236	11	18	237	11	18
191	5	12	192	5	12

Peking-Mukden Line

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	3	10
208	8	15	209	8	15
234	11	18	235	11	18
236	11	18	237	11	18
191	5	12	192	5	12

Tientsin-Pukow Line

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	3	10
208	8	15	209	8	15
234	11	18	235	11	18
236	11	18	237	11	18
191	5	12	192	5	12

Shanghai-Nanking Line

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	3	10
208	8	15	209	8	15
234	11	18	235	11	18
236	11	18	237	11	18
191	5	12	192	5	12

Yenchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	3	10
208	8	15	209	8	15
234	11	18	235	11	18
236	11	18	237	11	18
191	5	12	192	5	12

Linchow-Tsoochang Branch Line

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	3	10	102	3	10
208	8	15	209	8	15
234	11	18	235	11	18
236	11	18	237	11	18
191	5	12	192	5	12

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

ALLIED NAVAL CHIEFS MEET AND FIX POLICY

Arrange for Closer Co-ordination in Mediterranean; Affects Many Problems

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 26.—An important conference of the chief naval officers of Great Britain, France and Italy was begun at the Admiralty on Tuesday and concluded yesterday. The French and Italian Ministers of Marine were among those present.

The Admiralty issues the following communiqué: During the last few days, an important conference has taken place at the Admiralty between the British, French and Italian Admiralties, when they discussed naval policy in the Mediterranean.

The British delegates were Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord; Captain Halsey and Rear-Admiral Oliver. The French delegates were Admiral Lacaze, Captain de Bon, Captain Patou and Captain de l'Estende. Italy's Admiral Corso, Admiral Marzolo, Captain di Villarey, Signor d'Alkolo, the Italian Minister of Munitions; M. de Joly, the French Director of Shipping and Signor Ancona, the Italian Under-Secretary of Transport, attended and also naval and civilian experts.

Mr. Lloyd George indicated the proposals which, in the opinion of the British Government, would tend to closer co-ordination and more effective unity of action of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean.

The results of the conference were entirely satisfactory. The decisions arrived at are important, because they affect, besides naval operations, the use of shipping, the control of trade-routes and other cognate problems.

Paris, January 25.—The Allied Naval War Council which met in London on Tuesday reached a complete understanding and there is every hope that it will result in strengthening the sea-power of the Allies.

Japan Closes Record Year's Foreign Trade

Exports Were £112,000,000 And Imports £75,000,000; Big Loans Proposed

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Tokyo, Jan. 24.—The Budget has been introduced in the Diet. It provides for the application of £8,000,000 to the foreign market from the sinking fund, the issue of nearly £14,000,000 in domestic loans and £1,500,000 as a supplementary naval vote. Last year's foreign trade was a record, exports totalling £112,000,000 and imports £75,000,000.

LABOR FOR LLOYD GEORGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 24.—At a conference of the Labor Party, held at Manchester, yesterday, the delegates endorsed, by an overwhelming majority, the action of Labor members of Parliament joining the Lloyd George Government.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Charge Hsu Shih-ying Has Given Financial Control to Japanese

Communications Bank Shares And Treasury Bonds Security for Loan

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, January 26.—The Senate yesterday carried a motion demanding the attendance of Hsu Shih-ying to answer questions concerning the Japanese loan to the Bank of Communications.

When the Minister of Communications arrived, he was questioned closely concerning the terms of the loan and also whether the share-holders had given it their approval. Moreover, the questioners contended that the Government should be consulted, as, although Hsu Shih-ying contended that the Bank of Communications is purely a commercial concern and the loan is purely a commercial transaction, the Bank is the agent for the National Treasury.

Hsu Shih-ying was much criticised because he was only able to base his replies on a verbal report, no formal report having been submitted to the Ministry of Communications, although the final loan agreement was signed on the 20th.

Asked what was the security for the loan, Hsu Shih-ying replied £1,500,000 of shares and £4,000,000 of Treasury bonds, whereupon a member described the transaction as nothing short of giving financial control of the Ministry of Communications to the Japanese.

Finally, the principal questioner, Cheng Yun-tu, said that what the House wanted to know was how the Minister could exercise supervision after signing the agreement. He must be sure that the agreement would not be considered valid until it had received the consent of Parliament.

The House then adjourned.

West Front Bulletins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 25.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: A German coup-de-main, made after a heavy bombardment, three kilometers south-east of Berry-au-Bac, failed. The enemy left their dead on the field.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Guynemer's 27th.

The communiqué this evening reported: The German organisations and batteries in the region of Lunéville and Hartmannsweilerkopf were destructively bombarded. There was a fairly lively artillery struggle in Upper Alsace.

London, January 25.—Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We made a successful raid, at noon, in the neighborhood of Hulluch. Many of the enemy were killed, some taken prisoners and dug-outs destroyed. We had four men slightly wounded.

We drove off two raiding parties, last night, eastward of Passchendaele. A third party, which reached our trenches, eastward of Ypres, was immediately driven out and our position re-established.

There has been much aerial activity. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy machine. In the course of the air-fights, four other enemy machines were destroyed and three driven down damaged.

Three of ours are missing.

MORE MINERS CALLED UP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 24.—It is stated that the collieries have been notified that certain classes of miners are to be called up for military service, including those who have entered the mines since the war began, some surface-workers and officials and those men eligible for military service who are habitual time-losers.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G.	Night	N.S.G.
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.20	8.50	10.00	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.15	11.30
Nanking	10.55	11.20	11.50	13.00	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.15	14.30

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G.	Night	N.S.G.
NANKING	7.00	7.30	8.00	9.10	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.40
SHANGHAI NORTH	10.00	10.30	11.00	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.25	13.40

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—DOWN

STATIONS	102	104	106	108	D	E	110	112	114	116	118	120
Shanghai North	7.35	8.55	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00
Hangchow	8.00	9.20	10.30	11.30	12.30	13.30	14.30	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30	19.30
Shanghai North	8.11	9.31	10.41	11.41	12.41	13.41	14.41	15.41	16.41	17.41	18.41	19.41

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—UP

STATIONS	O	P	101	103	105	107	109	111	113
Zah Kou	6.45	8.10	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	13.15	14.15	15.15
Hangchow	7.05	8.30	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	13.35	14.35	15.35
Shanghai North	7.15	8.40	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	13.45	14.45	15.45

Germany Considers High Seas Blockade

Mine-Laying and Other Submarines to Cut Off All British Supplies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, January 23.—It is reported here that it is generally believed in Britain and France that Germany will soon establish a high-seas blockade of Great Britain, in order to cut off her food and war-supplies. The blockade will be effected by mine-laying submarines and by thirty or more other submarines operating within a radius of ten miles each, in the English Channel, etc.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching Hardware and Metal Merchants Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4855

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G.	Night	N.S.G.
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.20	8.50	10.00	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.15	11.30
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NANKING	7.00	7.30	8.00	9.10	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.40
SHANGHAI NORTH	10.00	10.30	11.00	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.25	13.40

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G.	Night	N.S.G.
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.20	8.50	10.00	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.15	11.30
NANKING FERRY	10.55	11.20	11.50	13.00	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.15	14.30

Down

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G.	Night	N.S.G.
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.00	7.30	8.00	9.10	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.40
NANKING FERRY	10.00	10.30	11.00	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.25	13.40

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SHANGHAI NORTH	10.00	10.30	11.00	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.25	13.40

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G.	Night	N.S.G.
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55	8.20	8.50	10.00	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.15	11.30
NANKING FERRY	10.55	11.20	11.50	13.00	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.15	14.30

Down

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	N.S.G.	Night	N.S.G.
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.00	7.30	8.00	9.10	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.40
NANKING FERRY	10.00	10.30	11.00	12.10	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.25	13.40

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SH

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2418.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1917:—

Messrs. R. McK. Dalgleish
E. I. Ezra
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura
Mr. H. H. Girardet
Count L. Jezierski
Messrs. J. Johnstone
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
E. C. Richards
E. White
A. S. P. White-Cooper

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners has been elected Land Commissioner for 1917.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, January 23, 1917.

12484

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2419.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.
THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at—

The Tax Office, 7a The Bund.
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, January 23, 1917.

12484

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER

of
Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. and Reduced

AND IN THE MATTER

of
The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Tls. 100,000 to Tls. 50,000 was on the 29th day of December, 1916, presented to His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 24th day of February, 1917.

Dated the 27th day of January, 1917

Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,
Solicitors to the Company.

12483

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauhanman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6.

12381

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January, on account of China New Year Holidays.

12438

SECOND RUSSIAN 5% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, Japan and Bombay accepts, up to the 13th of February, orders for the above War Loan on the same conditions as formerly.

12447

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith in the "rookies," went out on a limb.

With an avowed intention the whole bunch to trim.

But he called for a bunch of "Upper Crust" Rye.

Which put the bunch hep and they scrambled his pie.

"UPPER CRUST" IS WELL KNOWN AS A BRACER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "HAROLD DOLLAR"

DAMAGED cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, on Monday, Jan. 29th, at 10 a.m., at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,

12496

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "HAZEL DOLLAR"

DAMAGED cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, on Saturday, Jan. 27th, at 10 a.m., at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,

12495

NOTICE

M/S "BAYARD"

CONSIGNEES will please present their claims for shortages and damaged cargo ex this vessel within ten days from Jan. 22nd, as otherwise we will not be held responsible for the same.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Charterers.

12485

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1917.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Monday, 29th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

12431

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanilla Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of

EXPANDING YOUR BUSINESS,

Think of WIDLER & COMPANY,

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Notification No. 257.

TRAIN SERVICE (194/27)

The public is hereby notified that during the Chinese (lunar) New Year, train service of this line will be operated as usual, with exception of the mixed trains Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and coolie trains Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, which will be suspended for 3 days from January 23rd to 25th, both days inclusive.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, 17th January, 1917.

12487

Notice of Removal

ARTS & CRAFTS, Ltd., beg to

inform the public that they have removed their showrooms and offices to new and larger premises at No. 43 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race course) where larger stocks of new furnishing goods will be displayed. New telephone No. West 455 and 456.

12477

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.

Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling

Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admission Ticket: \$1.00 per day and \$3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffins: Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS TO PURCHASE TIPPIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: \$1.00 (cloth cover) and \$0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. Chang,

Secretary.

12329

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

In shares of \$10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12383

Shanghai American Athletic Club

ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, January 30, 1917

PALACE HOTEL

at 5.30 p.m.

for election of officers and presentation of reports

All American men are invited to attend.

Members enrolled before January 31, 1917, will be considered members.

H. A. VANDERBEEK,

Secretary.

12513

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a Ford Motor Car, 5-seater, in excellent condition, complete with fittings, etc., ready for the road. Tenders should be sent before noon, the 30th inst., to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North, when the car may be tried.

12513

International Recreation Club

TIFFIN NOTICE

TODAY the tiffin interval at Kiangwan will be for three-quarters of an hour. The saddling bell for the fourth race will be rung three-quarters of an hour after the conclusion of the third race.

By Order

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruits always in stock

Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12383

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-room and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

12408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, large sitting-room, Bed-room and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

Phone 1946.

10070

TO SUBLET: 4 room, terrace, sunny, quiet. Tls. 30. Furnishings by arrangement. Apply 7 Monk-hams Terrace, Wayside Road.

12508 J 27

TO LET: One large and one small room, with bathroom and verandah. Apply at No. 22 Chaufoong Road.

12500 J 28

MELBOURNE House. To let, well-furnished front room, with small room, bathroom attached. Suitable married couples or bachelors; with board. Moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

12507 J 28

FOR RENT: Pleasant flat, consisting of four rooms, kitchen and bath, near Hongkew Park, suitable for married couple. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

12498 J 28

TO LET: one flat on the ground floor, also one large back room and one attic. 19-20 North Szechuen Road.

12399 J 27

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12440 F 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

STORES TO LET: 2 large modern stores in most prominent position in Shanghai, large plate glass windows, back entrances with yards and godowns, for occupation from 1st February. Low rental. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

12490 F 1

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease, a house, rent about Tls. 70 per month, near the Range Road or Hongkew Park. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

12509 F 2

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as salesman or clerk by a foreigner, speaking fluently several languages. Solid references and long experience. Please apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

12504 F 3

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a Studebaker Roadster, 1916 model, 3-seater. Used six months and in perfect order. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

12506 J 28

FOR SALE, a four-bunk houseboat, suitable for shooting and up-country trips. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

12492 J 30

FOR SALE: 2-Seater Hupmobile, 1916 model, 32 h.p., almost new, fully-equipped, and with spare type. To be seen at Oriental Automobile Garage. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

F. 1

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, from February 16th, 1917, No. 51 Rue Pere Robert, 5 rooms and attics, 2 tiled baths, flush closets, detached, with large garden, corner house. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12442 T. F.

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road.

12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, to start at once after Chinese New Year, compradore, with about Tls. 3,000 cash. Please apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

12480 J 28

WANTED: Young lady, with good knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

12457 J 28

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS are ready to give lessons in French, Latin, Italian, Russian, German, Turkish, Arabic and Japanese. Please apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

12503 F 3

HENRY TENG, experienced Chinese teacher, speaking English and German, gives lessons in Abacus, Mandarin or Shanghai dialect. Address PA 526 Tsepo Road.

12489 J 28

LESSONS, correspondence, and translations from English or German, into Russian. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.